

The Baker Way: Keep Your Cards Close to the Vest

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

KUWAIT CITY — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d normally maintains a fairly high profile in his foreign travels, but in his current Middle East peacemaking swing, he has been so secretive at times that reporters following him have dubbed him "secretary of stealth."

Virtually all of Mr. Baker's meetings with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel have taken place face-to-face, without even a note taker, and most or all of his main sessions with Arab leaders have been similarly private encounters, with at most a translator and a single aide present.

Reporters trying to figure out Mr. Baker's diplomacy now operate on the principle that anyone who talks does not know and anyone who knows does not talk.

And they are not alone. At every stop Mr. Baker makes in shuttling between Israel and Arab capitals, American diplomats, from ambassadors on down, take reporters aside and ask them for a briefing, since most of them also do not have a clue exactly what sort of peace conference Mr. Baker is trying to organize.

"We are just reading the newspapers like everyone else," an American diplomat in Saudi Arabia remarked.

Matters reached their most absurd as Mr. Baker flew out of Kuwait to Damascus. His aides came to the back of the plane and informed reporters that after they reached Damascus, they did not know where they were going next. But the official said they hoped everyone would be some by the weekend.

Mr. Baker's tightly controlled approach has several bases. Even in his most relaxed moments, the secretary generally prefers to keep his diplomacy as secret as possible because he feels it gives him more room to maneuver and makes it easier

for him to emphasize what is working and to conceal what is not working.

So, for instance, reporters assumed for weeks that Saudi Arabia would attend any Mideast conference. Suddenly on Saturday, they were told by Mr. Baker that the Saudis would probably not attend and that it was never planned that they would do so. Mr. Baker's aides reinforced this message, privately telling reporters that whether the Saudis attended a peace conference with Israel was not even important.

Had Mr. Baker's strategy changed? Had the Saudis changed? Or was it really never planned to have the Saudis at the table? Is Mr. Baker succeeding or failing? Only the secretary knows for sure.

When Mr. Baker does have company in his meetings, it is often only the director of his policy planning staff, Dennis B. Ross, who serves as the secretary's chief strategist, confidant, note-taker, and one-man traveling State Department.

If Mr. Baker is really feeling loose, he might also invite along the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, John H. Kelly, but beyond that the only person who is fully aware of what the secretary is up to is his longtime aide and spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler.

The other reason for Mr. Baker's preoccupation with secrecy is his apparent belief that when negotiating something as sensitive as a Mideast conference, in which various leaders are asked to make fundamental compromises in exchange for compromises from their adversaries, if any of the proposed compromises became public too soon, the leaders would immediately back off in the face of domestic opposition.

Mr. Baker apparently wants to try to announce everything at once, so that, ideally, everyone's concession will be out-

weighed or compensated for by those offered from the other side.

Given the number of parties involved in this peacemaking effort, though, this means that until everyone is on board, no one is on board. Which apparently is another reason for Mr. Baker's reticence to say where he stands: He apparently is not sure himself and will not be until he gets his final answers from Israel, Syria, and the other Arabs, which is expected to be by the end of this week, at the earliest.

This sort of diplomacy has its drawbacks, particularly in an open society like Israel, where Mr. Baker arrives, gets into a motorcade, meets face-to-face with Mr. Shamir and leaves town without any Israeli really sure what he is selling. He has yet to give a single interview to an Arab or Israeli newspaper or television station.

Neither he nor the Israeli leadership has in any way prepared the public for either the concessions they would have to make or the benefits they would get in return. Everyone could be in for a big surprise.

As Mr. Baker embarks on this round of Mideast diplomacy, it was apparent that he was doing so at the behest of President George Bush and not out of some innate enthusiasm for this mission. This is largely because he spent the first 18 months in his job banging his head against the wall in the Arab-Israeli deadlock, without much success or cooperation from the parties themselves.

Mr. Baker is keenly aware of the way his predecessor, George P. Shultz, made a series of fruitless visits to the Mideast at the end of his tenure, none of which produced results and all of which diminished some of his luster. Mr. Baker does not like to associate his name with any form of failure, and administration officials say that he has vowed not to be "Shultzied."

Baker Sets Soviet Trip To Discuss Mideast

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d unexpectedly announced Tuesday that he would go to the Soviet Union to meet Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh on Wednesday to discuss Mr. Baker's progress toward organizing a Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Baker's disclosure of the Bessmertnykh meeting came shortly before the secretary began nine and a half hours of talks with President Hafez Assad of Syria, whose differences with Israel about the conference structure offer perhaps the biggest immediate problem blocking movement toward Arab-Israeli talks.

Later, Mr. Baker said only that he and Mr. Assad had had "some useful discussions." He reserved other comment for a news conference that he and the Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, were scheduled to hold before he leaves here Wednesday for the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials refused to make more than the sketchiest comment on the reasons for the Bessmertnykh meeting, which will be held in the Soviet Caucasus resort of Kislovodsk. That left unclear whether Mr. Baker and the Soviet foreign minister are planning some new strategy for inducing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel to compromise with Arab states on the conference format. The United States and the Soviet Union are expected to co-sponsor the proposed conference.

Originally, Mr. Baker's schedule had called for him to go to Jerusalem on Wednesday for further discussion of compromise proposals that he put to Mr. Shamir on Friday at the outset of the latest Middle East visit.

Late Monday night, however, Mr. Baker's aides passed the word that a schedule change might be in the offing. That was confirmed by an announcement that he would fly instead to Kislovodsk and go to Jerusalem late Thursday for meetings Friday with Mr. Shamir and Foreign Minister David Levy.

A senior U.S. official in Mr. Baker's traveling party said that the secretary had been keeping Mr. Bessmertnykh informed of his progress on this trip. The official added that Mr. Baker had planned to meet with the Soviet minister at the end of this trip. However, the official continued, Mr. Shamir had informed Mr. Baker that Friday would be a better day for him.

The Shamir government's inner cabinet — the group that makes major policy decisions — normally meets Wednesday, and it might use this week's session to formulate the response to Mr. Baker's proposals. If that is the case, one reason for Mr. Baker's detour to the Soviet Union might be to keep him in a holding pattern for 24 hours so that he will be able to receive the Israeli answer on the conference when he gets to Jerusalem.

Israel's position is that the conference, which it insists on calling a regional meeting, should consist of a single, ceremonial session followed by direct, bilateral talks between the Jewish state and participating Arab countries. The Arab states want the conference to have a permanent framework, so that it could be called back into full session at a later time.

Another West Bank Settlement

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

TALMON, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Eight Israeli families opened a new Jewish settlement on a rocky, barren hilltop here early Tuesday, repeating what is becoming a well-practiced effort at political obstruction.

Tractors parked eight mobile homes on a newly graded clearing about 16 kilometers (10 miles) south of Ramallah just hours before the settlers believed that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d was due to arrive in Israel. Later in the day, word reached Israel that Mr. Baker was postponing this visit, his fourth, until Thursday.

"This is our land. It doesn't belong to Baker or George Bush," Ephraim Mayer, an official with the regional settlers' council, asserted at the settlement site. "The political problems, they belong to the government, not to us."

The United States has made no secret of its anger over Israel's settlement policy — particularly now, when Mr. Baker is trying to broker the first peace conference between Israel and the Arab states.

Reports published Tuesday in Israel backed away from its previous agreement to participate in a peace conference largely because the Saudis were afraid that Israel would embarrass them by opening a settlement while they sat together in the conference room.

And when he heard about the settlement Tuesday, former Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said: "A miracle will have to occur before this government will be able to move toward the start of a political process."

WORLD BRIEFS

Tories Unveil Successor to 'Poll Tax'

LONDON (NYT) — Prime Minister John Major's government revealed Tuesday what would replace the unpopular "poll tax," or community charge, introduced in England a year ago by Margaret Thatcher: a "council tax" on property values.

Since it will go into effect in 1993, after the next general election, Environment Minister Michael Heseltine could only promise the House of Commons that the tax would be completely different from the old one. Like it, the council tax will also go to pay a part of the cost of local government services like schools, garbage collection, community centers and street repairs. But it will not be levied per capita, it will not be too same for rich and poor alike, and above all, he said, it would not be too high. High community charge bills — up to £390.25, more than \$1,000 for those 18 and over in the south London borough of Lambeth — led to nationwide protests and refusals to pay, and £3 billion went uncollected last year.

U.S. High Court Backs Police Pursuit

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court on Tuesday bolstered the power of police to chase people, even when officers have no "reasonable suspicion" to believe a crime was committed.

In a 7-to-2 vote, the justices ordered reinstatement of the drug possession conviction of a California man who fled at the sight of policemen and dropped a crack cocaine rock during an ensuing chase. Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the court, said the cocaine could be used as evidence.

The man, now 19, was sentenced by a juvenile court to five years and eight months for possessing cocaine with intent to sell. A state appeals court threw out his conviction, but the justices overruled the decision, saying the sole issue was whether he had been "seized" when he dropped the cocaine.

House Panel Approves Handgun Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Judiciary Committee approved legislation on Tuesday requiring a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases, paving the way for an expected vote next month by the entire House. The vote in the committee was 23 to 11.

Opponents argued that the bill would not help the police prevent enough criminals from purchasing guns to justify the inconvenience to law-abiding citizens.

Earlier, the committee, on a voice vote, amended the bill to eliminate a provision that a handgun purchase could not be completed until the gun dealer received written certification that the police had been notified of the intended sale.

Palestinian Surrenders in Greece

ATHENS (NYT) — A Palestinian student, sought by the police in connection with a terrorist incident at the port city of Patras last week, gave himself up to Greek authorities on Tuesday upon the encouragement of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Public Order Minister Ioannis Vassiliadis identified the Palestinian as Assar Nohani, 26, a Saudi student at the University of Salonika in northern Greece. He said his surrender was a result of negotiations between Greek authorities and the PLO diplomatic mission in Athens.

The police said they had evidence that Mr. Nohani was a close associate of Ahmed Hashayke, a 26-year-old Palestinian who was among the seven killed when a bomb exploded in the offices of a Patras courier service last Friday. Mr. Hashayke, who was the secretary-general of the Palestinian students' union in Greece, was killed when the bomb he was carrying exploded in his hands.

For the Record

Virgilio Paz Romero, the final fugitive indicted in the 1976 assassination of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean ambassador, was arrested Tuesday, according to FBI officials in West Palm Beach, Florida. Mr. Romero had been living in nearby Lake Worth and working as a landscaper. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Giveaway Day for British Airways

LONDON (AP) — British Airways gave away all 50,000 seats on its international flights Tuesday, but it still could not fill up its planes. Tickets for about 5,000 seats went unused, the airline said.

The "Up and Away Day" was designed to generate excitement over international air travel, which has been in a severe slump because of economic slowdowns and fears of Iraqi-sponsored terrorism. Applicants for each pair of free round-trip tickets could specify three destination choices and the number of weeks they wished to stay. Australia was the most popular destination. Winners in the drawing, including 5,800 passengers from the United States, received round-trip tickets.

The Weather



North America				Europe				Asia			
City	Today	Low	High	City	Today	Low	High	City	Today	Low	High
Algeria	10/20	5/11	16/11	Amman	10/20	5/11	16/11	Algeria	10/20	5/11	16/11
Amman	10/20	5/11	16/11	Baghdad	10/20	5/11	16/11	Amman	10/20	5/11	16/11
Baghdad	10/20	5/11	16/11	Bangkok	10/20	5/11	16/11	Baghdad	10/20	5/11	16/11
Bangkok	10/20	5/11	16/11	Bombay	10/20	5/11	16/11	Bangkok	10/20	5/11	16/11
Bombay	10/20	5/11	16/11	Buenos Aires	10/20	5/11	16/11	Bombay	10/20	5/11	16/11
Buenos Aires	10/20	5/11	16/11	Calcutta	10/20	5/11	16/11	Buenos Aires	10/20	5/11	16/11
Calcutta	10/20	5/11	16/11	Cairo	10/20	5/11	16/11	Calcutta	10/20	5/11	16/11
Cairo	10/20	5/11	16/11	Caracas	10/20	5/11	16/11	Cairo	10/20	5/11	16/11
Caracas	10/20	5/11	16/11	Chengdu	10/20	5/11	16/11	Caracas	10/20	5/11	16/11
Chengdu	10/20	5/11	16/11	Dhaka	10/20	5/11	16/11	Chengdu	10/20	5/11	16/11
Dhaka	10/20	5/11	16/11	Hankow	10/20	5/11	16/11	Dhaka	10/20	5/11	16/11
Hankow	10/20	5/11	16/11	Harbin	10/20	5/11	16/11	Hankow	10/20	5/11	16/11
Harbin	10/20	5/11	16/11	Hong Kong	10/20	5/11	16/11	Harbin	10/20	5/11	16/11
Hong Kong	10/20	5/11	16/11	Kobe	10/20	5/11	16/11	Hong Kong	10/20	5/11	16/11
Kobe	10/20	5/11	16/11	London	10/20	5/11	16/11	Kobe	10/20	5/11	16/11
London	10/20	5/11	16/11	Manila	10/20	5/11	16/11	London	10/20	5/11	16/11
Manila	10/20	5/11	16/11	Medan	10/20	5/11	16/11	Manila	10/20	5/11	16/11
Medan	10/20	5/11	16/11	Osaka	10/20	5/11	16/11	Medan	10/20	5/11	16/11
Osaka	10/20	5/11	16/11	Perth	10/20	5/11	16/11	Osaka	10/20	5/11	16/11
Perth	10/20	5/11	16/11	Rangoon	10/20	5/11	16/11	Perth	10/20	5/11	16/11
Rangoon	10/20	5/11	16/11	Seoul	10/20	5/11	16/11	Rangoon	10/20	5/11	16/11
Seoul	10/20	5/11	16/11	Singapore	10/20	5/11	16/11	Seoul	10/20	5/11	16/11
Singapore	10/20	5/11	16/11	Taipei	10/20	5/11	16/11	Singapore	10/20	5/11	16/11
Taipei	10/20	5/11	16/11	Tokyo	10/20	5/11	16/11	Taipei	10/20	5/11	16/11
Tokyo	10/20	5/11	16/11	Yokohama	10/20	5/11	16/11	Tokyo	10/20	5/11	16/11
Yokohama	10/20	5/11	16/11					Yokohama	10/20	5/11	16/11

Kohl, Breaking Silence, Backs Berlin as Capital To Symbolize Reunion

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl ended a self-imposed silence Tuesday and came out in favor of restoring Berlin as seat of the German government. He was immediately attacked for playing politics and ignoring the cash-strapped state of the nation's economy.

With some fanfare and perhaps a hope of improving his public standing only two days after his governing alliance got walloped in a regional election, Mr. Kohl said at a party caucus in Berlin that he had "come to the conclusion that the seat of the capital, government and parliament in reunited Germany should once again be Berlin."

In principle, Mr. Kohl has but one vote when parliament decides the issue, but his prestige as chancellor could tip the scales in favor of the old German capital.

The problem arises in the first place because, under the terms of German reunification in October, Berlin was confirmed as the capital, but the decision on where to locate the government and ministries was left to parliament.

Some argue that Berlin needs the government to enforce its role as economic locomotive in eastern Germany. Others contend that withdrawing the government from Bonn will deal a death blow to the Rhine city, whose major industry since 1945, when it became capital of the rump West German state, has been the bureaucracy.

Mr. Kohl sought to ease things

by declaring that although Berlin would become seat of government in principle, the process of moving the ministries should be stretched over 10 to 15 years, which would presumably allow sufficient time to develop new sources of employment in Bonn. But even this was not enough for staunch opponents of Berlin as capital.

Theo Waigel, the finance minister and a Bonn supporter, said, "All this costs a lot of money, and I don't have any."

Theoretically, the question of whether to move the government will be decided by a two-thirds vote of parliament scheduled for June, and legislators will be freed from party discipline for the balloting. Government leaders including Mr. Kohl and President Richard von Weizsäcker were meeting Tuesday night to decide on procedure.

It remains unclear, for example, whether the deputies will cast secret ballots or vote publicly, in which case Berlin would appear favored. Leaders of the populist Greens movement call for a national referendum.

Mr. Kohl, Mr. von Weizsäcker and other leaders reportedly favor Berlin not only from a deep sense of German tradition, but also to signal the government's seriousness in dealing with the problems of eastern Germany.

But the move is opposed by some political leaders of the old West Germany, partly because of Berlin's association with the Nazi past and partly out of concern over a drift of power to the east.

Bonn Will Send Troops To Help Iraqi Refugees

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — Germany, having stayed out of the Gulf war because Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Bonn's constitution forbade fighting outside NATO territory, announced Tuesday that it would send troops to Iran to help refugees from Iraq.

Mr. Kohl, who has distanced himself in recent weeks from his earlier constitutional interpretation, said Germany would join the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands in building camps for the Kurds and others who have left their homes in Iraq.

Defense Ministry sources said about 2,000 troops, assisted by a German Luftwaffe air bridge, would build a refugee camp for about 5,000 Kurds in the Iranian border area.

The decision pushes Germany closer than ever to abandoning the tightly restricted military role it has held to since it was allowed to rearm in 1954.

"The government is trying to

show that Germany is responsible and not standing on the sidelines as we did in the Gulf war," said Michael Broer, a security analyst at the German Society for Foreign Affairs. "This doesn't eliminate the debate on Germany's military role, but it pushes the line further and further."

Mr. Kohl said that in Iran, Germany hoped to do "something similar" to what the United States is doing near the Turkish-Iraqi border. Germany's Bundeswehr will begin flying three daily relief flights to Iran later this week.

Germany remains reluctant to send troops to northern Iraq because of the political storm that would result at home if German soldiers were deployed in a potential combat zone.

Although Bonn's constitution expressly permits its military to join in international alliances, Mr. Kohl contended throughout the Gulf crisis that Germany could not join its allies in the fight against Iraq because the Basic Law limited the Bundeswehr to NATO territory.

PROPERTY: Land of No Return

(Continued from page 1)

unanimous decision, which said that excluding restitution for the period was justifiable solely by the fact that "the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union had insisted upon the introduction of this rule." The West German government had to accept it "to achieve the unity of Germany," the court said. The German Democratic Republic was the official name of East Germany.

The court also said that the amount of compensation would have to be settled by the government, implying that former property owners would receive partial rather than full compensation. The Bonn government, which experts say will have to pump the equivalent of \$1 trillion into the rebuild-

ing of eastern Germany over the next decade, said that full compensation could push the country to the edge of financial ruin.

In many instances, the properties in question were the hereditary estates of the landed Prussian nobility, known as Junkers, or squires. Along with all farms over 97 hectares, vast agricultural tracts owned by such historically prominent families as the von Bismarcks were confiscated during the Soviet military occupation following Nazi Germany's defeat in World War II. The Soviets also seized property owned by individuals deemed to be "war criminals or Nazi activists."

The land was then divided and given to peasants or made into collective farms under a land redistribution whose slogan was "Junker land in farmers' hands." The seizures were a joint initiative of the Soviet military government and East German Communists.



Iraqis armed with automatic rifles patrolling the streets of Zakho in northern Iraq on Tuesday.

BORDER: Iraqi Patrols Put Marine Unit on Edge

(Continued from page 1)

office that has been set up here for communications between the U.S. and Iraqi militaries.

Asked what the Marines were willing to do to clear the Iraqi police out of the safe zone, Colonel Hess said: "I would rather not go into that. We have options."

[The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, was asked at a briefing Tuesday about the armed Iraqis. The Associated Press reported from Washington, "I don't have anything really other than what you've seen in the press reports," he said. "There were the policemen in Zakho. That was a concern. I guess they are still there, but they haven't caused any threatening actions at this point."

There are about 2,000 U.S. Marines, as well as several hundred British and French troops, inside the safe zone. The allied task force has brought in armored vehicles and artillery. They are supported by fighter aircraft flying out of Turkey.

"This is twilight zone stuff," said Major Ron Gahagan, an army public affairs officer. "Here I am driving through a town with a bunch of

armed Iraqis who we just beat in a war."

The key to the allied effort to lure home the Kurds, about 700,000 of whom are estimated to have fled to mountains on the Iraqi-Turkish border, is to persuade them that Western military forces have eliminated any threat from the government of Saddam Hussein.

After four days in northern Iraq — a period of time longer than the ground phase of the Gulf war — it does not appear that the threat has been eliminated.

From an Iraqi-held ridge on Tuesday evening there was machine-gun fire, which cut green tracer trails across the night sky. At least three mortar rounds were also fired, Marines said. There were no injuries, and Marines made no attempt to return fire. The Iraqis on the ridge reportedly moved south Tuesday morning.

A spokesman for the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, which is taking the lead in designing the camps here, said that clan leaders among the Kurdish refugees in the mountains have been closely following the behavior of the Iraqi police this week.

"The leadership on the mountain, it's as if they are on the other end of a phone line," said Gordon Murchie, the agency spokesman. "They seem to know everything going on in the village. They are worried about the Iraqi military. The question is: Are they the armed Iraqis who showed up in Zakho on Sunday really police? And do they need that many?"

Residents of Zakho have told Americans here that a number of the policemen who came into the town after the soldiers pulled out on Sunday were actually soldiers who had changed uniforms.

In orientation meetings with some clan leaders held this week in the mountains, U.S. officials have emphasized that the Kurds have no country in Turkey, that no other country is willing to accept them and that their only future is back in Iraq.

Iraqi government workers on Monday took down electric and telephone lines from power poles inside the haven zone. An American official here said the U.S. government was worried that the Iraqis would try to create a "de facto blockade" that will cut the safe zone off from trade and commerce.

Iraqi Talks Are Going Well, Kurdish Negotiators Assert

Unconventional California, Unconventional Set of Elections

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — In all, as many as 14 candidates will spend about \$100 million in a political extravaganza in which California voters, for the first time, will have the opportunity in 1992 to choose two U.S. senators at the same time.

As usual, what happens in this nation-state of 30 million will have national implications, but even the simultaneous race for two Senate seats could get lost in an extraordinary political year that will include a presidential election, 60 legislative races, the election of one fifth of the U.S. House—at least 57 congressional seats—and numerous ballot initiatives.

Judging from various polls, the Democratic electorate here is now more centrist than in the past, both on economic issues and foreign policy. In response, Democratic candidates have sought to establish a more acceptable image on national security issues after the Gulf war, which many of them opposed.

On the Republican side, a struggle looms between

traditional, anti-abortion conservatives and the moderates who openly advocate abortion rights and pro-environment views.

It was the rise of the state's most prominent Republican moderate, Governor Pete Wilson, that added another Senate seat to next year's ballot.

After defeating San Francisco's former mayor, Dianne Feinstein, last year, Mr. Wilson resigned the Senate seat he had held since 1982 and appointed John Seymour, a state legislator, to fill it until a special election. The seat will be up again for the full six-year term in 1994—hence its designation as the "short seat."

The "long seat," or full six-year term, is held by Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat who is retiring after four terms. Not having to run for it twice in three years makes this seat the more attractive of the two, and competition is particularly fierce on the Democratic side, where at least five candidates will seek the nomination.

The candidates for the short seat include Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Seymour and one of Congress's most

vocal conservatives. The field for the long seat includes a former governor, Edmund G. Brown Jr., three members of Congress, the lieutenant governor and assorted Republicans.

Representative Mel Levine of Los Angeles is attempting to capitalize on his perceived advantage as the only Democrat in the race to have supported the Gulf war.

But Mr. Levine is little-known statewide. He is a longshot when compared to Mr. Brown, a two-term former governor who lost to Mr. Wilson in the 1982 Senate race and is now attempting a comeback. Eighty percent of the voters recognize Jerry Brown, even though he has not held office for nine years. But half of those who know his name view him unfavorably and he is the candidate Republicans would prefer to run against.

But Mr. Brown has strength in Hispanic and black communities, which are assets in a Democratic primary, as well as appeal to women and counter-culture voters.

The Republicans, meanwhile, are divided on the direction of their party. Under Mr. Wilson, the face

of the Republican Party in California is more moderate than it was under former Governor Ronald Reagan or George Deukmejian, the Republican governor Mr. Wilson succeeded.

But conservatives are trying to put the party back on the Reagan path. Mr. Seymour will be challenged for the Republican nomination by Representative William E. Danneneyer, an Orange County conservative known for his anti-abortion views and assault on homosexual "lifestyles."

One or more southern California conservatives, all of them against abortion rights, will oppose Tom Campbell, a one-term representative and Stanford law professor who says he will stress his abortion rights and pro-environment views in the contest for the Republican nomination for the long seat.

The early conventional wisdom is that Mrs. Feinstein will win the short seat nomination and unseat Mr. Seymour and that Mr. Brown will win the long seat nomination and be defeated by any Republican. But in unconventional California, the conventional wisdom has often been wrong.

More NASA Bad Luck As Electrical Problem Stops Launch of Shuttle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida

NASA canceled the launching of the space shuttle Discovery on Tuesday because of an electrical component failure hours before it was to blast off.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the next launching attempt would be Sunday at the earliest.

After a year of delays because of technical problems and fuel leaks, NASA had hoped the shuttle program was back on track. Less than two weeks ago, Atlantis touched down after a nearly flawless mission, the first of 1991. Another shuttle craft is to roll off the assembly line on Thursday.

Discovery's eight-day mission is intended to help scientists design sensors for missile-hunting satellites planned for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Workers were pumping more than half a million gallons (1.95 million liters) of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen fuel into the shuttle when a sensor for one of the three main engines malfunctioned. The sensor measures pressure on a

high-pressure oxidizer turbopump on the engine.

The launching was called off at 1:15 A.M. after unsuccessful attempts to correct the problem.

"This is a first for us, and we don't really understand why it happened," said a NASA spokesman. "Our understanding of the problem right now is it's some electrical phenomena."

NASA quickly began draining the fuel from Discovery's external tank. Engineers plan to enter the shuttle's rear compartment late Wednesday to get a closer look at the problem.

Discovery had been poised to blast off at 7:05 A.M. on the first open military flight of a shuttle. Four of the seven astronauts were still asleep when the launching was called off.

The launching was to be the 40th flight of a shuttle and the eighth mission devoted entirely to Defense Department work. The seven others were conducted in secrecy.

Discovery's journey 161 miles (260 kilometers) above Earth was to be openly broadcast to save the multimillion-dollar cost of spy-proof procedures. (AP, Reuters)

At Least 74 Die in Earthquake in Costa Rica and Panama

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — A powerful earthquake rocked Costa Rica and Panama, killing at least 74 people, injuring more than 800 others and leaving thousands homeless, the authorities said Tuesday.

Officials said they feared that the toll would rise sharply as rescue workers reached isolated areas that were cut off by quake damage.

Teams were arriving from as far away as Britain in the effort to

rescue victims still trapped in the rubble Tuesday.

More than 300 aftershocks shook the area Monday and were continuing Tuesday, said Milton Chaverri of the National Emergency Commission. The epicenter was near the Caribbean city of Puerto Limón, 180 kilometers (110 miles) east of San José.

Puerto Limón, a city of 130,000 and Costa Rica's main Caribbean port, was the worst hit. The Customs House and three-story International Hotel collapsed and hundreds of homes were destroyed.

Captain Eduardo Sánchez of the Costa Rican Red Cross, said by telephone from Puerto Limón that the death toll was rising hourly as reports came in.

"Up to now we have reported 50 deaths and 500 injuries in the area between Limón and Sixola, on the border with Panama," Captain Sánchez said. "We believe that up to now we have reports of 400 houses and buildings destroyed."

Civil Defense authorities in Panama said 24 people were killed, 337 injured and 720 houses destroyed

in Bocas del Toro, a province near the Costa Rican border.

The tremor, which struck at 3:55 P.M. on Monday, registered at least 7.2 on the open-ended Richter scale, and could be felt as far away as Honduras.

It was believed to be the most powerful in Costa Rica since 1910, when 600 people were killed in the former capital, Cartago.

San José suffered extensive damage, but there were no immediate reports of widespread casualties in the city.

Much of the mountainous coun-

tryside around the capital was cut off when bridges collapsed, roads were blocked by landslides and power lines severed.

Bridges also came down between Puerto Limón and San José.

Officials in Panama said roads and bridges were damaged and water and electrical supplies interrupted. Among the bridges damaged was the one at Sixola, which crosses into Panama.

Most of Puerto Limón's residents wandered the streets all night, afraid to return to their

homes amid continuing aftershocks, officials said.

"This place looks like one of these Hollywood apocalyptic movies," Rigoberto Pérez, a resident of Puerto Limón, said by telephone. "It felt like the world was coming to an end as everything moved and heaved."

The seismological department at the University of Costa Rica said the quake was centered on a banana-growing region 120 kilometers east of the capital that is home to several thousand Indians. Their fate was unknown. (AP, Reuters)

Prospects for Cease-Fire Founder in El Salvador

By Mark A. Uhlig

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a setback to chances for a negotiated settlement, representatives of the Salvadoran government and its major guerrilla adversaries have failed to agree on the conditions of a cease-fire and will take the issue off the table, according to diplomats close to the talks.

The decision came after the two sides, which have been meeting here for nearly three weeks, could not agree on proposed changes in existing procedures for amending El Salvador's constitution.

Those changes, bitterly opposed by the political right, were proposed by rebel leaders as a minimum condition for a cease-fire. Their abandonment thus ended discussion of halting the combat that has left about 75,000 Salvadorans dead in more than a decade of civil war.

Negotiators continued to meet

this week to try to reach an accord on specific constitutional concessions that might form a basis for continuing the year-old peace process.

In particular, the two sides are discussing the revision of existing constitutional provisions that establish the military as a largely independent fourth branch of government and give it responsibility for public order, protection of human rights and other domestic police functions.

But with no agreement on the broader mechanisms of constitutional changes, there was general acceptance that a cease-fire, considered a strong or even imminent possibility when the current talks began, was no longer within reach.

"The cease-fire and Article 248 have been taken off the table," said a source familiar with the negotiations, referring to the constitutional article governing the amendment

procedures. "They are no longer under discussion."

Existing procedures for amending the constitution have dominated both the substance and the timing of the talks because of their requirement that any constitutional amendment be approved by two consecutive National Assemblies.

Because the current assembly is to leave office at the end of April, moreover, negotiators now have a fleeting opportunity to change that system — pushing an amended procedure through the current assembly and its successor in a matter of weeks rather than having to wait for new legislative elections in 1994 to complete the approval process.

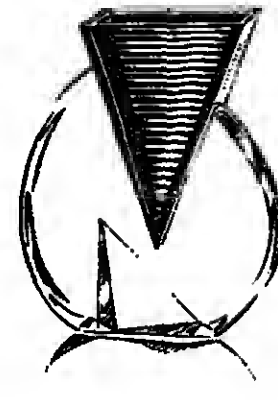
As negotiations intensified, however, rightist groups in El Salvador have carried out a broad campaign against any change in the amendment procedure, including thinly disguised threats against any legislator who supports such change.

In one of the bluntest warnings

thus far, the rightist Salvadoran Women's Front on April 8 published a newspaper advertisement similar to those customarily used to announce deaths or express condolences to grieving families. Marked with a question mark where the name of the deceased would ordinarily appear, the ad declared: "This space is reserved for the names of the 10 traitor-deputies who would endorse the reform of Article 248 of the constitution." Ten swing votes would be required to win approval of a constitutional amendment in the current National Assembly.

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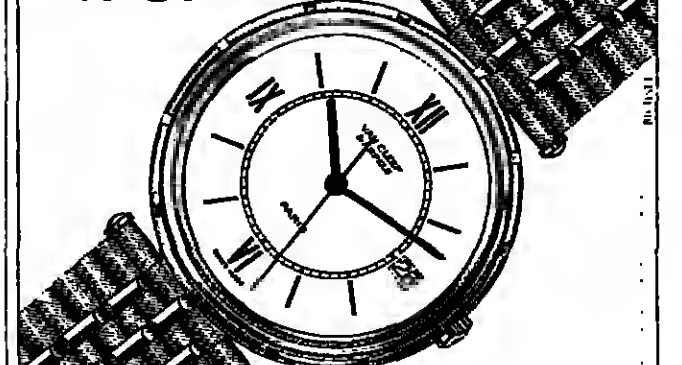
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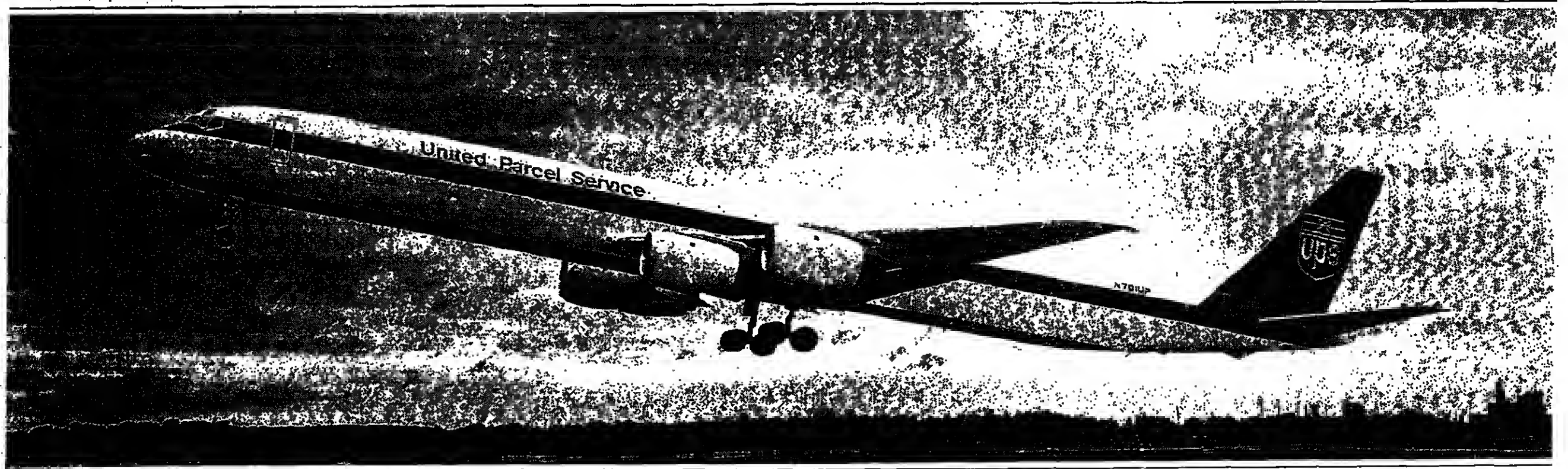
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Choices for the Kurds

A startling possibility — and one still remote from fulfillment — begins to take shape for the Kurds of Iraq. It turns out that some of their representatives have been negotiating with Saddam Hussein for autonomy. This would appear to fly in the face of the terrible prospect generated by the failing Kurdish rebellion against him, by his further savage repressions and by the flight of perhaps 3 million desperate Kurds to Turkey and Iran.

Yet Kurdish representatives apparently see a political opening in Saddam Hussein's military defeat at the hands of the allied coalition and in the continuing control that the United Nations has imposed on him. There is even talk among these representatives of being prepared to countenance his continuance in power.

What will come of this political initiative is impossible to forecast. It is the Kurds' own, and they are the ones who must decide whether their security and communal welfare are best served inside or outside a framework of agreement with the author of so much of their misery. What remains the allied coalition's duty, however, is to provide suitable protection and assistance for Iraq's Kurds during this period when they are trying to sort out their future. An operation offering relief and military protection

has already been launched by American, British, French and other forces in a zone in northern Iraq contiguous with Turkey. Further relief badly needs to be extended to the even greater number of Kurds streaming toward and into Iran.

In northern Iraq there is friction between allied soldiers and Kurdish military and police units, whose very presence greatly alarms the Kurds. It seems evident that, despite their separate agreements with the United Nations and with the allies, Iraqi authorities are testing the limits of what they can do in the relief zone to assert their sovereignty and control. This is of a piece with what the United States found to be Baghdad's inadequate responses to the tallying of nuclear and special-weapons facilities required under the UN cease-fire.

The testing is bound to make Americans even more anxious about what the United States is getting itself into in postwar Iraq. With due steadiness and consultation, however, there is no call to get so anxious as to lose sight of the essential purpose of the limited intervention that the allies have undertaken for the Kurds. These are threatened people who need to be protected and sheltered while they explore the hard choices forced on them by Saddam Hussein.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

China and Algeria

China once again has been helping another country with a highly suspect nuclear project. Over the years the Chinese have provided much assistance to Pakistan in its pursuit of nuclear weapons. Now they have been working in Algeria on a nuclear reactor. This reactor is too large to be purely a research machine. Since there seems to be no generating equipment on the site, it is evidently not being built to generate electricity. That leaves the possibility that its purpose is to produce the ingredients of nuclear weapons.

Both China and Algeria have naturally denied that they have anything of the kind in mind. But beyond that, they offer no explanation. The world — or most of it, at least — depends on a system of inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency to police the rules against illicit bomb-building. But the IAEA has not been allowed to have a look at the Chinese work in Algeria. China is a member of the IAEA, and in 1984 it promised that it would export nuclear technology only under international inspection. Its Algerian activities seem to bring that promise into deep doubt.

The United States has only one sanction to use against China, but it is not a trivial one. Currently Washington gives China what is known as most-favored-nation sta-

tus for its exports to America. It means that Chinese goods enter the United States under tariffs as low as the lowest enjoyed by any other country. Chinese sales in the United States have been increasing rapidly. But the president has to renew this status annually, by the end of June. If he should decline to do that, or if Congress should vote to overrule him, China's trade would run into very substantial tariff barriers.

Recently there have been a couple of indications that George Bush's previously imperious sympathy for China may be fading. Several weeks ago the White House began to express its growing irritation over China's trading methods and its interference with American attempts to export there. Last week, over vehement Chinese protests, Mr. Bush invited the Dalai Lama in for conversation about human rights violations in Tibet.

Now there is the revelation of China's part in building the Algerian reactor, apparently a clear breach of explicit assurances that China gave the United States only a few years ago. If China had pervertedly set out to make it impossible for Mr. Bush or Congress to extend its most-favored-nation status, you would have to say that it was doing all the right things.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Ghetto Isn't Forever

The ghetto, many Americans have come to believe, is forever. Frightened by crime and frustrated by seemingly intractable poverty, they grope for answers and settle for racial stereotypes. To give "them" welfare is to pour money down a rat hole. "They" are crime-prone and lazy. "They" know only childlike instant gratification like sex and drugs. These rationales proceed from profound ignorance, presuming that poor blacks somehow want the danger and squalor of central city enclaves. Blacks want to escape the ghetto. Indeed, thousands are succeeding.

The black movement outward noted by William Julius Wilson during the '70s continued in the '80s. Studies of 12 major metropolitan areas by Kathryn Nelson, an economist at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, show that better-off black families have been streaming out of the poorest central city areas. The out-movement leaves behind an ever more concentrated distillation of misery. Even so, the lesson is powerfully positive: The ghetto is not a hopeless, unchanging fact of urban life. If comfortable citizens can only come to see how much even the poorest blacks want to escape, America can start making the ghetto disappear.

That is why two books, coincidentally published within weeks of each other, possess such a potential punch. Taken together, they have the power to educate America. One is "The Promised Land," by Nicholas Lemann, an ambitious analysis of the tidal changes brought by the northward movement of black sharecroppers from the cotton fields of the South. The other is "There Are No Children Here," by Alex Kotlowitz, an intimately illuminating look at one such family in Chicago.

As Mr. Lemann's book shows, the useful word is not "blacks" but black sharecroppers. They lived for most of a century in conditions not much different from slavery. Just as the agricultural underpinning of their lives disappeared in the rural South, so did the manufacturing jobs that drew them in the North. Cotton-picking poverty soon turned into welfare poverty, in harsh ghettos of public housing.

Where this historical analysis addresses the head, Alex Kotlowitz's story informs the heart. His meticulous portrait of two boys in a Chicago housing project shows how much heroism is required to survive, let alone escape. No less anxiously than Israelis or Saudis under Saudi missile attacks, streetwise students in the projects slide off their chairs and huddle under

their desks "when the powerful sounds of .357 Magnums and sawed-off shotguns" echo off the school walls.

On a rare trip downtown to see Christmas windows, Pharoah, one of the brothers, is amazed, first off, by the sight of clean window glass. One day, Pharoah, then 11, told a friend: "I worry about dying, dying at a young age, while you're little. I want to get out of the ghetto. Pharoah struggles to succeed in school, in spelling bees, in upward bound. He may yet find a future and a way out. Meanwhile, others, no less than he, want a future; want a way out.

Willpower alone hoists few bootstraps, and more children are born daily into lives short of either will or hope. But that is no justification for Americans to recoil in resignation and despair. Society knows a hundred ways to break down the ghetto walls. Program after program shows that young women can be taught to defer childbearing until they are old enough to manage. Government knows how to give their babies a fair chance and a Head Start. Law enforcement knows how to search out the .357 Magnums and contain the violence that terrifies neighborhoods. Most important, society knows how in capitalizing on people's determination, given half an opportunity, to work, scratch and squeeze their way into the mainstream.

The poor may always be with us, but it is not inevitable that so many poor black people, rooted in the same rural culture, be herded into the same bullet-pocked projects. One day, all black Americans who want to will disperse themselves into the general population, just as many are doing now. One day the ghetto will be gone, and America's children, black and white, will look up and ask: Why? What took so long?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Fundamentalists Converge

[President Hashemi] Rafsanjani has pursued his own petrotheology. The reconciliation between Iran and Saudi Arabia constitutes a rapprochement between the two fundamentalist leaderships in the region, a traditional one. The Iranian example may have been much more radiant because of its political radicalism, but the Saudis are much more influential among the fundamentalists in the practical domains.

—As Safir (Beirut).

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OPINION

For Hong Kong, Chinese Control Is Already Beginning

By George Hicks

HONG KONG — Is China taking over Hong Kong in 1997 — or now? The recent collapse of the London-Beijing talks on a proposed new airport begs the question. No agreement was reached because China wants nothing less than a major role in running Hong Kong, effective immediately. Britain cannot give up without abandoning all pretense of competent authority in Hong Kong.

Unfortunately, there is no ground for compromise. Nor will the inevitable cancellation of the airport project settle the argument. The airport is a lightning rod which has focused all China's emotions about Hong Kong: fear, suspicion, hostility, jealousy and greed. Relations will remain acrimonious until Britain accepts China's demand for shared power.

British and Hong Kong authorities will find the next six years unbearably long.

The demand should come as little surprise. The Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong clearly split the transition period in two, with agreement that in the second half, from 1991 to 1997, "there will be need for closer cooperation, which will therefore be intensified during that period."

Then came the Tiananmen crackdown. Each side hardened its position on realizing the other's true colors. For China, taking control of Hong Kong became more pressing than ever in the wake of what Beijing perceived to be the territory's subversive re-

sponse to Tiananmen. The Hong Kong government, in no mood to consult with China, announced the airport project in October 1989 as a show of confidence in the territory and of unilateral control.

For almost a year, China's criticisms of the project's cost and its demands to be consulted were ignored. Then Beijing dug in its heels and demanded that the project be frozen. Eventually it dawned on the Hong Kong government that private funds for the project, envisaged to cover 80 percent of the cost, would be untenable without China's blessing.

The governor of Hong Kong went to Beijing last January with concessions that were too little, too late. By then, Deputy Prime Minister Wu Xueqian was saying that "only Beijing can speak for the Hong Kong people in the transition period." Consultation was not enough: Hong Kong was not to make any unilateral decisions on matters affecting the transition.

China's demands grew quickly. By the time Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary, visited Beijing early this month, China wanted the right to veto any major project straddling the handover date. Fearful that 1997 would find the coffers bare, China exacted a guarantee that some \$3.2 billion of Hong Kong's reserves be kept under Beijing's control for the post-1997 regime.

Perhaps most important of all is China's insistence, couched in coded demands that contracts be awarded to "local" companies, on a fat share of airport contracts. Hence the demand for a powerful voice in the Airport

Authority. After all, of what use is the world's biggest civil engineering project if the plans go to Japanese and American contractors?

But of what use is the project to Britain if it must come at the price of British authority and, therefore, of the very confidence that the project was supposedly designed to boost?

This is the crux of the British dilemma. While China has little to lose if the project fails, Britain stands to lose either way.

Having made major concessions, the British and Hong Kong side is now on the verge of concluding that losing the airport is the lesser of two evils. For 18 months they have been stressing that the project is essential for Hong Kong's future. To turn around — as David Henderson, Hong Kong's secretary for monetary affairs, and others did recently — and argue that it is not essential for future prosperity must be difficult even for professional contritionists. Such a policy flip-flop only further erodes the remnants of the Hong Kong government's credibility.

The cost of cancellation will not stop with a loss of British face, authority and confidence. Having tasted blood with the concessions already made, China will step up pressure on Hong Kong authorities to crack down on local dissidents: liberals, democrats, human rights activists and a free press. Beijing's determination to control the financial reserves of the territory and exercise a veto over large projects will intensify.

Hong Kong faces its moment of truth. The illusion of one country, two systems has long been swept into oblivion. What is new is the realization that Chinese control over the territory begins not in 1997, but now.

This is not to say that China wants Britain out. Beijing will let the British go in peace and with dignity in 1997 only if they play out their designated role: as a puppet authority, with China making the big decisions, but not as a weak lame-duck government. China needs a strong administration in Hong Kong to stifle dissent and mold a society acceptable to Beijing in 1997.

British and Hong Kong authorities will find the next six years unbearably long. Somewhere down the line, Britain will propose an early withdrawal on the grounds that the Chinese-British Joint Declaration has been thoroughly breached.

China will not let Britain off the hook so easily. Beijing wants, and is about to get, power without responsibility.

Finally, the symbolic importance of a white man handing over the keys at midnight on June 30, 1997, is crucial. Nothing less can avenge the Opium Wars.

For all their differences, the two sides share one essential interest. A smooth transition to Communist rule allowing the British a safe, dignified retreat is mutually desirable.

How will the people of the Hong Kong react if the British play the Chinese game? Will a British administration with Chinese bones and brain be acceptable? Will the the 6 million free people of Hong Kong meekly follow the London-Beijing line and go quietly into the night?

The writer, an economist resident in Hong Kong, edited "The Broken Mirror: China After Tiananmen." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Iraq: For Such as Saddam, the World Needs a Criminal Court

By William M. Evan

PHILADELPHIA — Should a war crimes tribunal be convened to try Saddam Hussein and his associates? There is ample evidence of heinous crimes against the Kuwaiti people. In launching Scud missiles at Saudi and Israeli civilian targets, they clearly violated conventions on the laws of war. And there is evidence that U.S. prisoners were mistreated during interrogation.

A Security Council resolution for a permanent cease-fire is clearly a substitute for prosecution of those guilty of war crimes.

Yet there is probably no consensus among political leaders and international law scholars that they should be prosecuted. Some outsiders may be willing to chalk up the loss of human lives and property to the scourge of war. More to the point, it can be argued that there does not at present exist an appropriate international institution to ensure a fair trial for Saddam Hussein and his associates.

For many years, law scholars have debated the merits of setting up an international criminal court to deal with crimes against humanity and other international crimes. Such a court would complement the International Court of Justice, an organ of the United Nations concerned exclusively with civil matters and with states, as opposed to individuals.

In the absence of such an international tribunal, Idi Amin, who perpetrated untold crimes against the people of Uganda, went scot-free. International drug traffickers, who

regularly violate the customs laws of nations and spread narcotic addiction, are also beyond the reach of law.

The two war crimes tribunals convened after World War II, at Nuremberg and Tokyo, were established as ad hoc courts by the Allies. Although a scrupulous effort was made to safeguard the defendants' rights to due process, questions linger in the minds of some law scholars as to the fairness of such proceedings imposed by victors on the vanquished.

In the Gulf war, since the coalition forces did not take their ground campaign all the way to Baghdad they did not apprehend Saddam Hussein and

his associates. Since the civil war has failed to topple Saddam's regime, it seems likely that a military coup will eventually remove him, in which case he will probably flee with his stolen billions to political asylum in a friendly country. If that happens, how does one bring him to justice? Will he be extraditable?

The UN Security Council and General Assembly should address the complex problem of how to establish an international criminal court. Like the International Court of Justice in The Hague, such a court should consist of internationally renowned experts. But other damning questions

have to be resolved before such a court can come into being.

The United Nations, through its International Law Commission, needs to update its 1954 Draft Code of Offenses Against the Peace and Security of Mankind. There is a consensus about such international crimes as aggression, genocide, threat and use of force against diplomats and other internationally protected persons, the taking of civilian hostages, and so on. There is less agreement on the crime of terrorism, let alone on the new horror — ecological terrorism in the form of deliberate oil spills and the torching of oil wells.

Another precondition is the establishment of an international police force with authority to arrest alleged international criminals. The UN charter already provides, in Article 45 through 47, for the establishment of UN military forces for "maintenance of international peace and security."

A statute would also have to be drafted setting forth the structure and operations of an international criminal court. Before the court could start functioning, the UN member states would have to ratify an international criminal code and a statute for the court. Distinguished international law scholars, notably M. Cherif Bassiouni of De Paul University in Chicago and his colleagues around the world, have laid the groundwork for both.

If we are to move forward in the post-Cold War era toward a new world order governed by the rule of law, the creation of an international

criminal court is indispensable. Here is a social invention for which the world community has been waiting for many decades.

The writer, a professor of sociology and management at the University of Pennsylvania, is author of "Social Structure and Law" and co-editor of "Preventing World War III" and "The Arms Race and Nuclear War." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Nuremberg Left The Precedent

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — The government of Iraq, of course, is quite simply Saddam Hussein.

The summer 1986 issue of International Lawyer contained an article by Whitney Harris, "Justice Jackson at Nuremberg," which, referring to the chief U.S. prosecutor at Nuremberg, Robert Jackson: "[Jackson] inquired whether the case of the Fifth system, the lack was made against the Soviet Union in 1941 despite Goring's personal opposition and without public participation or knowledge. Goring responded: 'The German people did not know about the declaration of war against Russia until after the war with Russia had started. The German people, therefore, had nothing to do with this. The German people were not asked; they were told of the fact and the necessity for it.'"

The testimony was absolute confirmation of the *Führerprinzip* — which governs today in Iraq. It reminds us that the alternatives to going in there and arresting Saddam are preposterous and outrageous — utter evasions.

Last Thursday, the U.S. Senate by voice vote petitioned the president to set into motion machinery to try Saddam Hussein as a war criminal.

Last month, Whitney Harris chaired a symposium comprising attorneys who had served as prosecutors at Nuremberg. The symposium passed a resolution: "We urge that the United Nations, the United States and its coalition partners and all peace-loving nations take all appropriate action to investigate, indict, prosecute and punish those Iraqi nationals who have planned and perpetrated an aggressive war against Kuwait or committed war crimes or crimes against humanity in the course of that war in violation of the Nuremberg principles, the Security Council resolutions or international conventions of which Iraq is a signatory."

Whatever the objections to Nuremberg, the fact is that we were left with a precedent. In his essay on Justice Jackson, Mr. Harris reminds us that the prosecutor was especially careful to lay down the groundwork for which reasonable men could concur to insist on justice.

The legal groundwork is indisputably there. Saddam Hussein is indisputably an indictable defendant, and the object of allied policies at this point should be to arrest him.

Universal Press Syndicate.

Germany: A Power Failure Darkens Kohl's Road

By Jochen Thies

BONN — In only months, Helmut Kohl seems to have squandered the credit he gained as the chancellor of German reunification. The results of the recent elections in the southwestern state of Rheinland-Pfalz were catastrophic for his conservative party, which had held power there since 1947. Mr. Kohl himself began his career there some 40 years ago in Ludwigshafen, and was premier of the state in the '70s.

Only two states in the former West Germany, Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, are now controlled by Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. Surprisingly, the other stronghold of the mainly Roman Catholic, southern-oriented party is in the Protestant northern states of the former East Germany. But the Social Democrats, who dominated there before World War II, may return to power when

economic problems worsen this summer as hundreds of thousands of employment contracts run out.

The Rheinland-Pfalz vote may be the first clear signal that a grand coalition between the CDU/CSU and the SPD lies ahead in Bonn.

The election results do not reflect merely a normal desire for change; they are an important indication that the western Germans are balking at the costs of reunification. Although regional issues explain part of the CDU party's losses of nearly 7 percent, the nationwide problem is surely the primary cause of the bitter defeat.

There has been a power vacuum since Mr. Kohl won the national elections in December. Rather than exerting leadership, he and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher have been floundering since the Gulf crisis be-

gan. Neither at home nor in foreign policy has leadership been apparent.

One example has been the question of the future seat of the pan-German government. A decision between Bonn and Berlin is due to be made in the Bundestag by June, but only this Tuesday did Mr. Kohl finally take a stand — in favor of Berlin.

The chancellor's party has had electoral defeats this year in Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Hesse. Only the result in Berlin could be considered a "Western" success. There the CDU is governing with the SPD in a coalition, showing the way perhaps for a similar coalition in Bonn.

But everyone in Bonn knows that Mr. Kohl is not the man for a grand coalition. He does not like the Social Democrats and has never established personal contacts with his predecessors, Helmut Schmidt, or the outgoing SPD chairman, Hans-Jochen Vogel — although Mr. Kohl does have a close personal relationship with Willy Brandt. If the chancellor of a grand coalition does not come from Mr. Kohl's party, the best candidate might be Mr. Vogel, whose leadership of the SPD ended in May. A midday change in Bonn could thus be Mr. Vogel's last chance.

Still, the Social Democrats have shown no readiness to take over the government or to share it with the CDU/CSU. The SPD continues to have problems with reunification. Many Social Democrats, mostly people in their 30s and early 40s, would have preferred a second German state, a sort of "Austrian solution."

The Social Democrats are criticized as having an irresponsible, even irrational approach to foreign policy and security matters. But then all the German parties have been criticized for their performance during the Gulf crisis and the war.

As political instability continues in today's Germany, against a background of fear of terrorist attacks on key figures, the nation's political leaders do not seem to be up to the daunting tasks they face. And change cannot occur overnight.

The writer is managing editor of *Europa-Archiv*, a bimonthly German journal of international affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Doctor as Friendly Executioner

By David J. Rothman

NEW YORK — The distinction between executioner and physician has never been absolute. In 17th century Europe, when the executioner, who broke bones at the gallows, was called upon by neighbors to set bones, his expertise turned to the purpose of healing. Today, American defenses of physician-assisted suicide suggest that we should encourage doctors to use their skills to kill their patients.

Advocates of this change argue that just as patients have won the right to refuse treatment, to decline or discontinue respirator care, so they should be able to have doctors prescribe barbiturates (or inject fatal compounds) to hasten death.

Almost all instances of refusing medical treatment arise in the hospital, where many eyes are on the case. A chart and record make it possible to substantiate whether the patient was terminally ill and fully competent. A dying patient's bedside was once crowded by the family, neighbors and clergy. Now the group includes lawyers, bioethicists and risk managers.

Still, the people around the bedside ensure that difficult decisions are likely to be made with ample information and forethought. Will these characteristics carry over to assisted suicide? Not very likely.

Assisted suicide will occur far more often in the community than in the hospital, with fewer eyes on the case and no necessary record. Moreover, it is not easy to ferret

out the patient's true intentions. Given the distress, even disorientation, caused by catastrophic illness and the pain of dying, how can anyone be certain that the voice that the doctor hears is the patient's authentic voice?

Dr. Timothy Quill of the University of Rochester, who had a relatively long relationship with a patient, knowingly prescribed tranquilizers for a suicide and wrote about it in *The New England Journal of Medicine*. But this incident should not be taken as the standard case. Doctors and patients are more often strangers to each other, and policy must reflect this fact.

Why should doctors assist with suicide? Proponents say that doctors can relieve the family of the burden and prescribe the most comfortable way to die. The illegality of the act aside, these claims obfuscate critical issues: Is the physician's decision to be lawful, visible and bounded by prior review?

Just how invisible Dr. Quill's act was emerged clearly when the district attorney of Monroe County, New York, said that no charges would be brought against him because there was no physical evidence of the crime.

Dr. Quill's defenders invoke the medical profession's historic commitment to do no harm, and assume that the covert exercise of authority

will be responsible. But it seems puzzling that at a moment when the regulation of almost every aspect of a physician's decision making, from billing practices to hospital admissions, gets the most extraordinary scrutiny, the doctor is to be allowed to act alone in causing death. The answer may lie in an eagerness to minimize a patient's privacy and facilitate decision making. But more likely it reflects a fear that the legislature will not act quickly or wisely.

Actually, many U.S. states have coped effectively with termination-of-treatment questions, passing statutes on brain death, living wills and proxies to make health care decisions. American society has done quite well reaching consensus on bioethical issues. Its successes lie not in promoting individual discretion but in setting down principles and procedures.

The better policy would be to convene a judicial hearing to review a terminally ill patient's request to die. The facts of the illness and the competence of the patient assured, the hearing officer would approve the request and arrange for the barbiturates. The judiciary might not welcome this role, but, with capital punishment in force, it would be accustomed to it.

The writer, author of "Strangers at the Bedside: A History of How Law and Bioethics Transformed Medical Decision Making," contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Rumors of a Trek

CAPE TOWN — Sir Henry Lock, Governor and High Commissioner, has sent the following telegraphic despatch to President Kruger. Reports have reached Her Majesty's Government that a trek into Mashonaland with a view to the establishment of a Republic is proposed. Her Majesty's Government informs your honor that they will regard this as an act of hostility to the Queen. Her Majesty's Government expects an immediate assurance of the loyal co-operation of the Transvaal. President Kruger has replied: "I have 'damped' the trek, and I have sent for the suspected leaders. A proclamation has been drafted. The Government is fully alive to its obligations."

1916: U.S. Ultimatum

WASHINGTON — President Wilson's final Note to Germany, relating to which he was before Congress to explain to the Government the gravi-

ty of the situation that confronts the United States, is revealed in the official wording as an ultimatum. The President demands from Berlin an immediate announcement that the submarine campaign, as heretofore carried on, be ended, and asserts that failure to do so will result in the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the Governments.

1941: Nearing Athens

BERLIN — [From our New York edition:] German military spokesmen announced tonight [April 23] the virtual conquest of Greece, reporting the surrender of Hellenic armies of 250,000 men and the annihilation of a British rear guard at Thermopylae, gateway to Athens. The Germans were reported to be approaching Athens after breaking through the pass where the 300 Spartans of *Leviathan* perished to the last man. There were indications that Germany hoped to take the Greek capital by total capitulation or armistice.

OPINION

Fountains and Flowing Rivers, Before the Mourning

By Laura Akgulian

WASHINGTON — "Make you-self at home, honey. You wanna take a shower?"

Auntie Parou's suggestion made me vaguely uneasy. Would she think me uncouth if I didn't wash up? I had traveled only an hour by plane and another hour by limo — hardly enough to work up a sweat. I decided to risk failing a notch in her esteem. "No thanks, Auntie — maybe later."

I didn't intend to converse much with Auntie the weekend I stayed at her house. But when the man I had flown to Massachusetts to interview could not see me until late afternoon, extra time suddenly materialized. I sat on a couch beside Auntie, and she told me a remarkable story.

The ironies of Auntie's life began 76 years ago. As she celebrated her ninth birthday, hundreds of Armenian intellectuals and community leaders were rounded up and executed by Turkish soldiers. Life for Armenians in Turkey was shattered. Parou and more than one million other Armenians were driven from the land their ancestors had tended for centuries. Hundreds of thousands perished. Parou's birthday had become her people's day of mourning.

In was early summer, 1915. Parou and the other Armenians from her village of Yenikhan were given 24 hours to pack. They could take only what they could carry on their backs. Parou's family packed bread and water. Her mother concealed as much jewelry and money as she could on herself and Parou; they

then buried the rest in their yard.

The Turkish gendarmes never explained what was happening. "They said, 'You gonna come back?'" Parou's voice is so soft and husky it almost seems a whisper. "Dat was foolish — dat we believed it."

The soldiers prodded the marchers up and down mountains, past unfamiliar villages. At each stopping point, more Arme-

where. Parou's bare feet had such deep cracks that her mother tore fabric from Parou's raggedy dress, cleaned out the cracks with cloth.

Everywhere they would trip over dead Armenians. The dehydrated, malnourished corpses were swollen like balloons. Parou noticed puddles where the bodily fluids were draining.

They screamed as Parou's little brother was carried off by a horseman. They wept as pretty Armenian girls were raped and kidnapped. Her fair skin, blue-gray eyes, and auburn tresses made Parou herself a likely victim, so her mother shaved her head and eyebrows and smeared her with dirt. Despite these precautions, a soldier grabbed her and was about to ride off when a young girl threw sand in his eyes. Blinded, he dropped Parou. The rescuer grew up to be my grandmother.

One would expect Parou to be bitter. Yet she is love incarnate. Sobbing quietly, she thanks God — for her mother's companionship on the march. For the good-hearted Arab woman who hid her for three years. For happy childhood memories, like picking daffodils near Yenikhan. She doesn't condemn Turks as a group. Many of them were undoubtedly decent, she says; the government was awful.

While telling her story, she apologizes to her daughter Alice and me: "I'm sorry, I'm making you cry." She forgives my gruesome questions ("What do you remember

about the corpses, Auntie?"; our brief visit has so pleased her that she exclaims, between sobs, "I'm enjoyin' every minute!")

Parou is slipping toward eternal sleep; terminal illness rages within her. Perhaps my most vivid memory is how she still suffers over water. No matter where our conversation meandered, it returned, like a parched traveler, to fountains and flowing rivers. Armenians, filthy and dying of thirst, weren't permitted to touch water. Children died diving into wells. People licked grass. They lapped up mud. For five gold coins her mother bought a cup of water from a Turkish villager; her family gathered around to sip it.

A few years ago, hospitalized after a stroke, Parou couldn't have liquids. She became so desperate that one night she begged the nurse to empty the flowers from a vase so she could drink the water. Ironically, since the stroke, her eyes no longer water — she literally has no more tears to shed. She can't bear to see water wasted. "If anything drips," Alice says, "she'll about go crazy." Only after leaving did it dawn on me why she kept urging, "Take a shower, make you-self comfortable." Her most precious possession is running water — enough to lavish on someone else. Forgive me, Auntie Parou. I didn't know you had offered me the ultimate luxury.

Ms. Akgulian is a Washington-based writer. She contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Grounds for a Warrant

Regarding the report "Trial for Hussein? Diplomats See Too Many 'Ifs' and Question Motives" (April 17) by Paul F. Horvitz:

There can be no doubt that Saddam Hussein is guilty under international law both of committing war crimes and violating the UN convention on genocide. For good political and jurisdictional reasons, however, the United States and other members of the Gulf coalition have not joined the European Community in calling for a trial.

But it is incorrect to assert that the establishment of an international tribunal would require any transfer of sovereignty by the sponsoring states. The Nuremberg and Tokyo trials after World War II, whatever their flaws, involved no loss of national sovereignty and set no binding international legal precedents. In Saddam Hussein's case, even if the criminal is never caught

there are valid grounds for issuing a warrant for his arrest.

ROBERT MCGEEHAN,
Freeland, England.

Honor and Empathy

Regarding "A Gulf Honor Roll" (Letters, April 3) by S. Breslin:

For S. Breslin to assign honor or dishonor to your columnists according to whether or not they beat the drums for a Gulf war is dishonorable. Only now are many of us realizing what a cruel, dangerous and uncertain road we chose. Perhaps it was the right, nay, the only, road to choose.

But your opinion pages presented honest, intelligent and balanced analyses of the alternatives. And all involved — writers as well as the newspaper — were honorable.

HERMAN ARCHER,
Cairo.

Thank you for providing us with a far more useful weather report,

and thank you even more for an editorial page, on April 17, filled with writers whose "empathy genes" are well intact: Jessica Mathews, William Pfaff and Anthony Lewis.

I would like to think that evolution is leading us in their direction. JUDITH MARKOFF-HANSEN,
Heidelberg, Germany.

Kind of a Shock in Paris

After years of reading about the bad manners of the French, my wife and I screwed up our courage and visited Paris.

When we got lost at Charles de Gaulle airport we were personally conducted to the right exit; strangers in the Métro took time during the rush hour to point us in the right direction; waiters volunteered to take our photos.

Would these affronts to our preconceived view of the city never stop? No, they did not. Our hotel staff directed us with friendly

smiles to charming destinations off the beaten track.

This continual assault of cheerfulness and kindness ended only when we returned to the United States. The surly airport staff proved unhelpful with our baggage; drivers gestured rudely as they passed us on the freeway and the coffee-shop cashier shortchanged us.

Paris is shocking! We plan a longer visit next year.

JOHN C. EUDY,
Houston.

The Academic Left

Regarding "This Political Correctness Is a Noxious Campus Fad" (Opinion, April 11) by William Pfaff:

Any time leftists attempt to bring to light either the prejudices of the established order or the cultural contributions and positive aspects of communal identity of women, nonwhites and the lower social classes, their effort automatically gets stigmatized as a "fascistic" conspiracy to impose their own

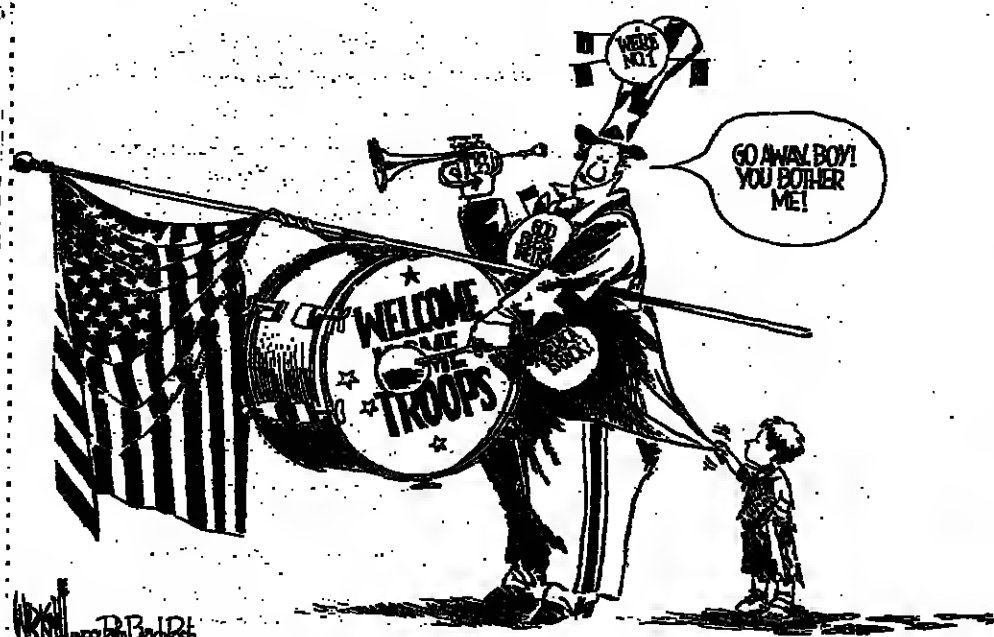
bigoted version of political correctness. There are, to be sure, some extreme left academics, but they are not typical.

Today, academic leftists are being tarred with guilt by association: association with deconstructionism, and with the philosopher Martin Heidegger and the critic Paul de Man, both of whom were tainted with Nazism.

Deconstructionism is an abuse of theory; any ideological conclusion with fascism is conjectural. I and many other leftists dislike its uses in American scholarship because its proponents frequently project a snobish, coterie mentality. These postures deserve mild ridicule, but not the present bizarrely disproportionate campaign against, not only deconstructionists but all varieties of academic leftists.

DON LAZARE,
Paris.

The writer is a professor of English at the California Polytechnic Institute in San Luis Obispo.



Bush Owes Us These Simple Words

By A. M. Roenthal

NEW YORK — The way exists yet for President George Bush to escape from the political and moral trap into which he has thrust himself. But he cannot find it in meetings of the National Security Council or in phone calls to foreign leaders. It is right there in the Oval Office, within him, a few words waiting to be uttered first to himself, then to his countrymen.

"I made a serious error. It is my duty to rectify it. I will do so."

He would be saying exactly what

ON MY MIND

everybody knows. The mistake lives, stares at him and must disturb his soul, as it would any decent person's.

Two months after a brilliant military campaign ended in victory, President Bush has achieved the worst of worlds for millions of Iraqi rebels and for American policy in the Middle East.

In numbers and pain the mind can barely encompass, Iraqi rebels he encouraged to rise up have taken their wives and children and fled to starvation and death rather than face death at the hands of the killer whom the coalition conquered.

Now they are being coaxed,

herded off the mountains, to be placed in refugee pens. For how long? Years, possibly decades.

I speak to their representatives, Kurdish leaders, in New York and Washington, London, other cities. They are people of dignity. They can no longer bear the thought and sight of their relatives rooting and fighting for bread, a cup of water.

So they are being forced to dicker with the killer, who speaks softly to them. He beckons, because now he sees them as useful in their defeat.

If he can wheedle them back, maybe the embargo will be lifted, maybe he will soon be acceptable again, maybe even to the United States. Didn't Washington embrace him before, as he killed?

The Kurds say maybe he will agree to a new government, with the UN sharing power, maybe. Pre-

elections someday, maybe. Would Saddam Hussein honor such an agreement when the world turned its attention away? Over the phone, their voices shrill — they have been betrayed by America: what is left but another betrayal by the butcher?

For the United States, Mr. Bush

has achieved the herder's role. American troops are going back to Iraq, as Mr. Bush swore they would not. They are back for no gain to the rebels but some food and shelter.

For the United States the only gain will be conscience sake that need not have been necessary. For peace in the Middle East — disaster; there will be no peace as long as Saddam Hussein rules, and threatens to rise again.

Mr. Bush made two mistakes. One was to end the war a few days too early, leaving the killer with tanks, planes and artillery to destroy the rebels. That is hindsight; perhaps the president could not know what would happen.

But the second mistake was made looking straight at it — the failure to order Saddam Hussein to cease his new war, against his own people.

When the United States gave him that order after the slaughter, he obeyed. He would have had no choice but to obey much earlier — the day he started killing. But what to do now? Exactly what the United States could have done before: recognize the cease-fire as a false peace, present the Iraqi Army with an ultimatum — to get rid of Saddam Hussein or the United States will resume the air attack on military targets and every high officer will be tried for war crimes.

With the killer gone, Iraqis can be left to their own political settlements. The only duty we Americans have is to allow those who trusted us to return to their homes, free of terror.

But to do that, Mr. Bush must show true strength — the ability to concede error, not only for the soul's sake, which is sufficient itself, but to act effectively.

Unless he does, he will find himself more and more tightly entwined in his own rationalizations, unable to cut free of his bonds because he will not admit they exist.

Every adult knows that we waste our energies and talents when we try to justify the unjustifiable instead of setting ourselves and the record straight and getting on with life. In this, presidents are no different from the rest of us.

The country would embrace Mr. Bush for his courage. He would save its name and the chances of real peace. He would be able to give lasting succor to those who believed in him. The sweetest reward is that they would again.

The New York Times.

No Time for Ticker-Tape

NEW YORK CITY is planning a gala ticker-tape parade on June 10 — "the world's largest," according to Mayor David Dinkins — to honor the victorious American forces in the Gulf war. President George Bush is among those invited.

Honor is due the soldiers who were in the Gulf. They performed with courage and exceptional skill. U.S. military leadership was superb.

But for other reasons, a celebratory parade would be inappropriate. *Fireworks while Kurdish babies die?*

The tragedy of the Kurds has already discolored much of the national mood of exultation over the war. Military victory has been overtaken by political folly and human disaster.

And a good many Americans understand that their country — their leadership — bears a heavy responsibility for the disaster.

American responsibility for the fate of the Kurds is inescapable. For the fact is that the war, and only the war, created the conditions for rebellion in Iraq. And when the moment came, Mr. Bush turned away from the responsibility. He did not even raise his voice when Saddam Hussein's forces began slaughtering the Kurds. He went fishing.

"America did this," a Kurd named Wazad said to Jonathan Kaufman of The Boston Globe, gesturing at thousands of tents on a mountainside. The smell of excrement was overpowering.

"I don't think anyone should live like us. But anyone who had a hand in making us like this, I would like them to live like us for just one night."

So far Americans in general are aware only of the suffering of the Kurdish refugees. By June we may know about disease and death inside Iraq. I think people will be reluctant to join in a march of celebration, however much they respect the nation's soldiers.

— Anthony Lewis, The New York Times.

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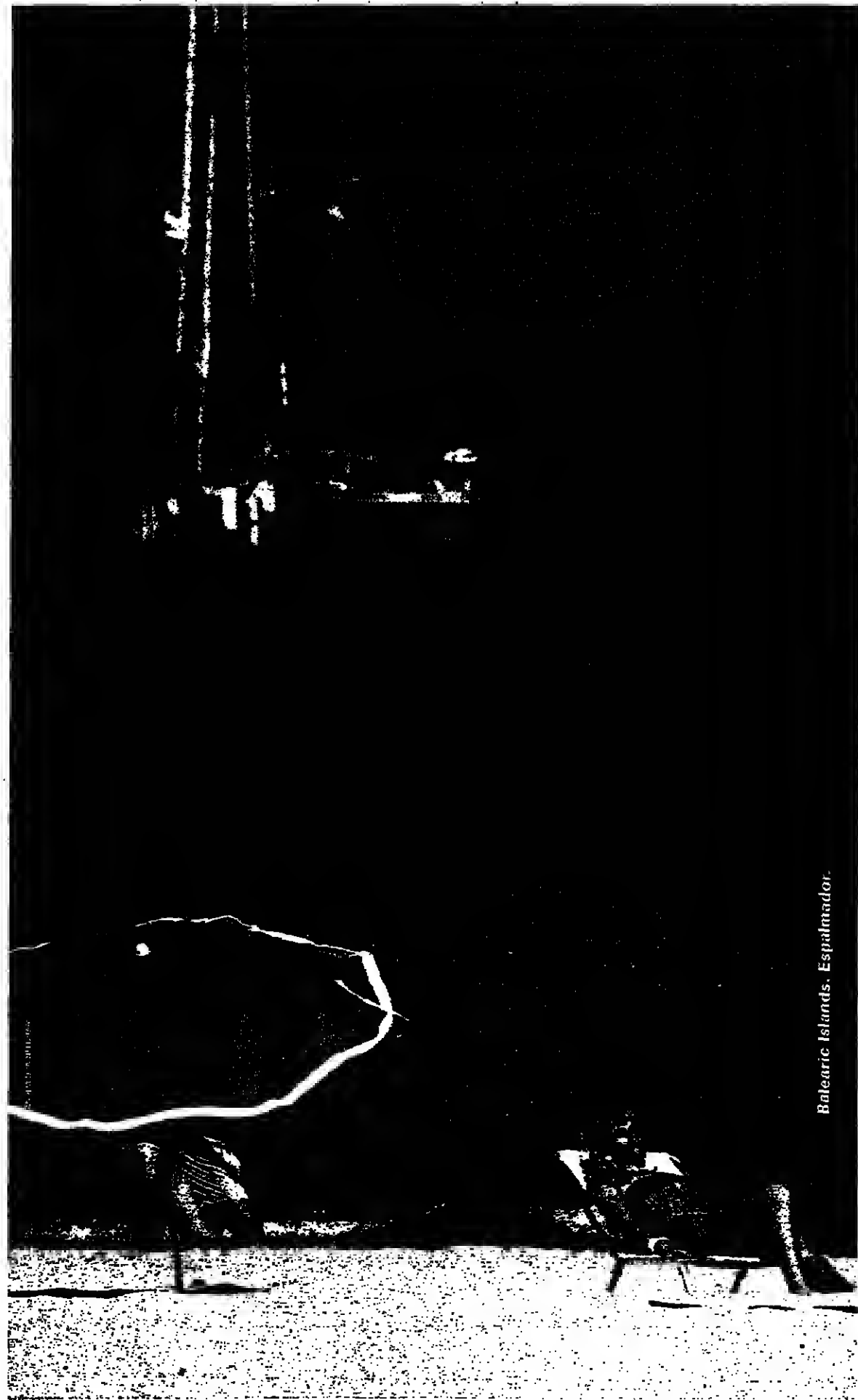
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EXPO'92

Stanford Warned On Campus Drugs

U.S. Might Cut Funds Over Teacher Who Advised Amphetamine Usage

By Katherine Bishop
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — To its attempt to force universities to enforce anti-drug policies, the U.S. government has warned Stanford University that it risks losing federal money because an instructor there has advocated drug use and spoken of carrying illegal drugs on campus.

Stanford announced Monday that Donald Keoedy, president of the university, had ordered an investigation to determine whether the instructor, Stuart T. Reges, a lecturer in computer science, had "intentionally violated university policy on drugs and alcohol."

The School of Engineering has placed Mr. Reges, 32, on paid leave pending the completion of the investigation.

Mr. Reges said that he was stunned by the government's action. "It seems obvious to me that it is an infringement of my privacy and free speech rights and of intellectual freedom for me to express an opinion," he said. "What they call drug education is indoctrination. Drug users are becoming in the '90s what Communists were in the '50s."

Mr. Reges said that while he supported efforts to stop drug use among high school and elementary school students, he believed the government was "trying to move the boundary to include university students among the children."

The government's warning occurred a month after a drug raid involving federal authorities at the University of Virginia and a declaration last week by Bob Martinez, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, that the university was monitoring how well universities were complying with federal anti-drug policies.

Stanford rules prohibit possession, distribution or use of drugs on campus, in the workplace or as part of any university activity. Violations can result in sanctions including dismissal.

Federal money makes up nearly 30 percent of Stanford's annual budget. The university expects to receive \$122 million for the 1991-1992 school year.

Only tuition provides a larger source of income.

The private university in Palo Alto is already under criticism about its use of public money. A congressional panel is looking into whether Stanford might have overcharged the government as much as \$200 million in the 1980s through improper claims for reimbursement on federally financed research projects.

The university moved after Mr. Kennedy was notified by Mr. Martinez that Mr. Reges, an instructor at Stanford since 1979, had written the Office of National Drug Control Policy to express his disagreement with the government's anti-drug campaign.

Mr. Reges took particular exception to provisions requiring universities receiving federal money to take action against illegal drug use on campus.

In the March 28 letter, Mr. Reges told Mr. Martinez, "I am doing everything I can to make fools of you," including carrying illegal drugs in his backpack while on campus.

Mr. Reges told of how he had advised an undergraduate about experimenting with the drug MDA, a chemical variation of amphetamine that produces euphoria. He also indicated that he had used university money to provide alcohol to students under the legal drinking age of 21 at a university-related dinner.

In his letter to Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Martinez said, "In all candor, I would find it beyond comprehension that a man who openly professes to have encouraged an undergraduate to ingest MDA could continue to enjoy faculty privileges at a peace-setting institution like Stanford University."

Mr. Martinez also reminded Mr. Kennedy that the university must ensure that its drug policy was enforced if it was to "retain eligibility for federal funding and financial assistance."

In copies of his correspondence furnished by Mr. Martinez's office, Mr. Reges said he reassured the undergraduate "he had nothing to worry about and should go ahead and experiment with MDA."

Evangelist Archbishop: Fluttering Vestments of Anglicanism

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The Most Reverend George Carey, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, promises to blow a new breath of air through the fusty old Church of England. With some 70 million Anglicans scattered around the world, the archbishop's breezy "evangelical" style is also likely to make its influence felt far and wide.

In contrast to his predecessor, Robert Runcie, the archbishop will stress the biblical and evangelistic aspects of Anglicanism rather than its Catholic tradition. He has already stirred a doctrinal hornets' nest at home by coming out in favor of female priests, and many traditionalists say they fear the archbishop will turn their stately Victorian services into a hand-clapping English version of the Gospel Hour.

But as spiritual leader of the Anglican Communion — a fellowship of autonomous churches — the archbishop also has a world constituency. And here, reactions since his enthronement last week have been generally positive.

The Very Reverend James R. Leo, dean of the American Cathedral in Paris, said Archbishop Carey was certain to lead the communion in a new direction. "Right now," Dean Leo said, "we maintain a historic museum with a lot of houses so that tourists and others can see what went on many years ago. Under Carey, the church is going to become more of an out-

reach community, more of a missionary organization."

The dean said the previous archbishop had been eager to maintain the church's traditional Catholic values, as his predecessors were. Electing an evangelist to the job, Dean Leo said, does not mean abandoning this cultural and liturgical heritage, but it is an attempt to make its influence felt far and wide.

NEWS ANALYSIS

indication that the church will become more outgoing, and more open to other ideas.

Unlike the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury stands at the head of no international hierarchy. He is the first among equals of the primates of other Anglican churches, but he cannot interfere in their affairs. He has no money to dispense, no power to make appointments outside his own church.

Nevertheless, he is seen as an important unifying factor.

"He is the keystone," said the Reverend Patrick Mauney, deputy for Anglican affairs at Episcopal Church headquarters in New York. "He is one of the few things that keep us together as Anglicans."

James Solheim, an Episcopal Church spokesman, said the archbishop "has got to hold his own church together as well as the world communion."

"He faces a very difficult time in the next couple of years," Mr. Solheim added.

Although the question of female priests deeply divides the Church of England, Anglican churches in nine other countries already ordain women. The Episcopal Church in the United States has consecrated a woman as auxiliary bishop, and the church in New Zealand has a woman serving as diocesan bishop.

Mr. Mauney said that had it not been for the moderating influence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Episcopal Church in the United States might well have fallen out of communion with Anglican churches that have not ordained female priests.

But Archbishop Runcie, who came around to reluctant acceptance of the idea of female priests, was renowned for his diplomatic skills. It is too early to say whether Archbishop Carey — the blunt-spoken son of a hospital worker, who left school at 15 — has or will acquire similar emotional qualities.

Some church members see him as more hasty and temperate than his predecessor, particularly after an interview in which he said those who opposed female ordination were committing a "serious heresy." He withdrew the accusation. On another contentious issue, that of homosexuals as priests, he said he was still "struggling."

According to Canon Colin Craston, chairman of the Anglican Consultative Council, the archbishop's first

meeting with the primates of 28 Anglican churches in Northern Ireland recently was a success. "Over the past 10 years," he said, "these men have built up an enormous respect for Robert Runcie, who was going to be a hard act to follow."

But at the end of the week, he said, he heard several of the primates saying "how much they appreciated" the new archbishop.

The accession of a plain-speaking evangelist to the see of Canterbury coincides with the launching in the Anglican Communion of a "decade of evangelism."

"This means evangelization of ourselves first and foremost," Mr. Mauney said. "It does not mean proselytism."

He said the campaign was aimed at wooing back Anglicans who had drifted away from the church.

The idea that Archbishop Carey will introduce hand-clapping gospel styles and pop music into services has horrified many traditionalist Anglicans. But it has created few ripples abroad, where Anglican churches have adopted a diverse range of liturgies.

If Anglicans find the archbishop useful as a unifying factor, he is also likely to find that his worldwide constituency gives him a certain aura of universality. Archbishop Runcie was often criticized for spending too much time on international commitments. Churchmen say that striking the right balance is one of the hardest things the new archbishop will have to learn.

Don Siegel, Director of 'Dirty Harry,' Dies at 78

The Associated Press

NIPOMO, California — Don Siegel, 78, who directed such movies as "Dirty Harry," "The Shootist" and the "Invasion of the Body Snatchers," died Saturday after a long illness.

Mr. Siegel won two Academy Awards for his short films "Star in the Night" and "Hilder Lives" (1945).

His most noteworthy recent directing credit was "Escape From Alcatraz" (1979), starring Clint Eastwood. He also directed "Rough Cut" (1980) and "Jinxed" (1982).

Besides "Dirty Harry" and "Escape From Alcatraz," Mr. Siegel worked with Mr. Eastwood on



Don Siegel

"Two Mules for Sister Sara," "Coogan's Bluff" and "The Beguiled."

Born in Chicago, Mr. Siegel studied in England and trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

He worked at Warner Bros. in Hollywood as a film librarian and later became head of the studio's montage department, where his sequences were seen in "Casablanca," "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "Passage to Marseille."

Other deaths:

Rea Hopper, 85, a former associate of Howard R. Hughes's who was the chief designer of the Spruce Goose, the industrialist's huge plywood flying boat, Friday in Santa Monica, California, of pneumonia after a stroke.

Richard J. Margolis, 61, a freelance writer and columnist on social issues for The New Leader magazine, of heart failure Monday in New Haven, Connecticut.

W.H. Boskowsky, 81, longtime violinist-conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic's New Year's concert, Sunday in Visp, Switzerland, after a third stroke.

Karl Klesen, 81, president of West Germany's central bank from 1970 to 1977, Monday in Frankfurt.

Stanley Goodman, 75, a driving force behind the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York for more than four decades, of cancer Sunday in New York.

Sihanouk's Forces Accept Appeal for Cease-Fire

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — The guerrilla forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk accepted on Tuesday an appeal for a temporary cease-fire in the 12-year war against Cambodia's Vietnamese-installed government.

A senior Vietnamese official also endorsed the joint proposal, which was issued Monday by France, Indonesia and the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, for a truce beginning May 1. There was no immediate comment from the

Cambodian government, but it had previously called for an immediate truce.

Prince Sihanouk's faction is only one of three fighting government forces. Spokesmen for the largest guerrilla group, the radical Khmer Rouge, said his group wanted official confirmation of the proposal before announcing its position.

The rebel groups had rejected previous cease-fire proposals, saying a truce should come as part of a comprehensive political settlement.

But Ek Sereyvat, a spokesman for Prince Sihanouk's office in Bangkok, said: "We welcome the appeal, and we hope the Phnom Penh regime will accept the UN plan."

A Vietnamese deputy foreign minister visiting Bangkok, Le Mai, also supported the proposal.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, Richard H. Solomon, expressed optimism that a resolution of the conflict was possible even though, he said, the differences among the factions were "still quite serious."

"I believe a settlement is within reach because of a broad international support for the UN Paris Conference plan," he said in Washington.

France and Indonesia are the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference, an intermittent diplomatic forum for bringing together the Cambodian guerrillas and the government.

New York Murders Up, But Assaults Decline

By George James
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The number of murders in New York City rose to a record last year, but reports of assault declined. Car theft and robbery increased sharply, but burglary and larceny dropped.

That mixed picture of crimes reported to the New York City police emerged Monday as officials made public the city's crime statistics for 1990. The figures cover a year when crime, and the fear of crime, stirred civic soul-searching and propelled a thousand new police officers onto the streets.

The net result of these seemingly contradictory trends: The number of crimes reported to the police fell slightly in 1990, for the second year in a row. But the decrease amounted to just 0.3 percent, compared with 0.8 percent the year before.

Murders surged 17.8 percent from 1989. Robberies — generally considered a barometer of street violence — rose 7.4 percent from the previous year, and motor-vehicle thefts were up 9.9 percent from 1989. Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown attributed these in-

creases to the "twin evils" of drugs and guns.

But he and other police officials were unable to say why the figures showed declines in three other crime categories that often go hand in hand with drugs: aggravated assault, down 2.9 percent; burglary, down 1.1 percent; and larceny, down 6.6 percent. Reports of rape also declined, by 3.9 percent.

A least 2,245 people were killed last year, compared with 1,905 in 1989, for an increase of 17.8 percent.

There were 93,377 robberies in 1989 and 100,280 last year, the third worst year ever for robberies.

Motor-vehicle theft also continued a dramatic upward trend, with a record 147,123 vehicles stolen in 1990, compared with 133,861 in 1989.

Edward Shaugnessy, a sociologist, said the increase in homicides reflected a surge in seemingly random violence, with innocent bystanders caught in the crossfire of drug dealers' turf wars. As to why robberies declined, he said: "People are alert, more frightened. They may not be walking the streets as much. They're more sensitized and careful."

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Peter Martins, here rehearsing Kyra Nichols: "I spent more time eliminating than choreographing."

Streamlining 'Sleeping Beauty'

By Jennifer Dunning
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The Sleeping Beauty" has long been a standard by which classical ballet has been revealed and judged. At its premiere in 1890 at the Mariinsky Theater in St. Petersburg, the four-act work, a sumptuous spectacle performed by a company of 250 dancers, epitomized the wealth and aristocratic tastes of czarist Russia. It also contained dance passages of crystalline purity and fluidity that helped to define the genius of Marius Petipa, the director of the Imperial Ballet.

The work marked a galvanic turning point in the stagnating Russian ballet, as did the music by Tchaikovsky, a score of great richness and symphonic breadth. Decades after its creation, "The Sleeping Beauty" cooed to Anou Pavlova and George Balanchine, when they were children, to devote themselves to ballet.

Now the New York City Ballet has taken on the task of creating a "Sleeping Beauty" for a new era.

Peter Martins, the director of the company, has restaged the work for a very different era, streamlining it by about two hours and adding such ingredients as interludes of film. It may take some balletomanes time to recognize the famously spare City Ballet aesthetics in this lavish new production, which will be unveiled at the New York

State Theater Wednesday at a gala to open the spring season.

Could a ballet audience of the 1990s sit through a four-and-a-half-hour spectacle replete with nondancing royalty, quaint fairies and seemingly extraneous characters from other Perrault tales, waiting for a solo here, a grand pas de deux there? Martins thought not.

His production will preserve the essential Petipa dances, incorporating the Garland Dance created by Balanchine for City Ballet's 1981 Tchaikovsky Festival and some new choreography by Martins. His contributions include the opening of the third-act wedding scene, the Puss in Boots pas de deux and the Precious Stones variations.

"I spent more time eliminating than choreographing," Martins said. "I didn't choreograph the five fairy variations, for instance. I played with them. But I don't think anyone will recognize the tinkering. This is not Peter Sellers. The chariot Carabosse comes in is not a motorcycle."

The production is built around the scenic vision of David Mitchell, the Broadway designer, with 250 costumes by Patricia Zipporod, also a Broadway designer. Mitchell drew from sources that included the Watteau paintings that inspired the original designer, as well as the Book of Hours.

The ballet will also include filmed projections that speed the viewer through time and space. Best of all, Mitchell said, this production will last only two and a half hours. "Peter was very strong on this from the beginning," he said.

The task of staging "The Sleeping Beauty" would be daunting even to someone who had grown up in its traditions. But Martins, a soloist with the Royal Danish Ballet when Balanchine invited him to join City Ballet in 1969, had had little experience of dancing the ballet and even less of seeing it.

"I grew up with very fragmented images and viewpoints of 'Sleeping Beauty,'" Martins said. "The ballet never made any sense to me. And then I became involved with Balanchine. 'Sleeping Beauty' faded from my life. But little by little Balanchine began to talk about it. When the Royal Ballet, the Russian companies, Ballet Theatre, whoever, would perform it, we all ran over to see it. Out of curiosity, I saw every production that came by New York City."

In the late 1970s, Balanchine talked of staging "The Sleeping Beauty" at the Metropolitan Opera House or even Radio City Music Hall, with their elaborate stage machinery.

Kirstein said that the State Theater's recent renovation of its stage space made a production of "The Sleeping Beauty" more possible. "But George never had any money," he recalled. "Whenever we had a little, it would go to a Stravinsky or Ravel festival or some other thing like that."

By the mid-1980s, Kirstein, still intent on staging the work, had begun to talk to Martins about "The Sleeping Beauty." Kirstein wrote a complex scenario for the ballet. Much of what Kirstein envisioned has been changed.

Martins began by doing extensive research on the music, in particular, and on historical accounts and versions available on videotape. Eventually, he said, he realized that the key to Petipa's intent lay in his own adult training with Balanchine.

"I knew Petipa through Balanchine," Martins said. "I was certain of what he would do and never do. 'Via Balanchine, I had gotten an education in Petipa. And I began to recognize what wasn't Petipa. Does that sound too crazy?'"

Much of the discussion between Kirstein and Martins centered on the question of style. Martins is confident that the Petipa work will shine through his dancers.

"This is not a lithograph come to life," he said. "And it's not Russian or British. This is American. More specifically, this is New York City Ballet style."

Why put Kyra Nichols, one of seven ballerinas expected to dance Aurora, "in a straitjacket?" he added. "I want Kyra to dance like Kyra, but with an understanding that this is Petipa-based, with perhaps slight modifications or adjustments and an understanding of where this came from. These dancers may not know it, but they know Petipa, from Balanchine."

As Kirstein put it, "I think that what Peter has done is to take over the language of Petipa and Ivanov and use the method George used in the second act of 'Swan Lake,' collapsing everything into 45 minutes. What Peter has done is to take the skeleton and flesh it out."

LONDON THEATER

'Matador' Gored by Its Plot

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The central problem with "Matador" (at the Queen's) is not that it is out through-sung, in the current fashion for musicals, but that it appears over to have been through-thought.

In the manner of "Evita," the show started out a couple of years ago as a "concept album," sung by Tom Jones and based somewhat loosely on "On the Prowl in Mourning," a biography of El Cid, to which the makers of the musical have added bits of the Ava Gardner affair with Domingo, on the principle presumably that one Spanish bullfighter of the 1950s was very much like another.

To play Ava Gardner, the producers have imported Stefanie Powers, who (like the rest of the "Matador" cast) seems to have had a charisma bypass early in the rehearsals. Certainly John Barrowman as Domingo has all the animation of a bull several days after it has been dragged out of the ring, while Nicky Henson as his manager seems to have decided that the only way of bringing that character to life would be to play him as though Al Capone were having a brief Spanish holiday.

All that occasionally saves "Matador" from being a load of old hull is the decision by the flamenco choreographer Rafael Aguilera to have a team of six specialist dancers line up at the end of each act to represent the endangered species of cow in moments of triumph or defeat.

The writer of the book (Peter Jukes) and the composers (Michael Leander and Edward Seago) carefully explain to us that bullfighting was the only way a local Spanish boy could make good in a corrupt and paternalistic dictatorship, and they even bring Franco on stage for you to see him in a curiously unconvincing manner. But you have only to recall what Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber did with the similarly threatening figure of Juan Pardo to realize how massively "Matador" falls short of the best in this genre of semi-historical sing-along.

It is not Powers' fault that she has been given a couple of numbers in the second half so unmemorable that it is hard to recall them even while she is still singing them, nor Barrowman's fault that he is often left alone



John Barrowman and Stefanie Powers in the musical "Matador."

center stage to work his way around such lyrics as "Some men are born to be free, but I was born to be me."

Of the production team, only the director, Elijah Moshinsky, seems to have theatrical rather than recording-studio background, and even he has been defeated by the banality of the plot, which essentially comes down to boy meets girl, boy meets bull, boy loses girl, bull gets boy, across very nearly three hours of the kind of music usually heard emanating from orchestra pits but from loudspeakers in hotel elevators.

To reassure us that real musicians are involved, a headline in the program announces, "Matador" is performed live by the Orchestra. Unfortunately, it is only sporadically performed live by the cast, most of whom wear the glazed expressions of those who have heard the rest of the script before we have. A map of Spain is also helpfully provided alongside the cast list, and that is where you would be better advised to go instead of the Queen's Theatre, where clouds of dry ice

are for no very good reason sent wafting across the stage at climactic moments, giving the curious impression that all Spanish bullfights take place in a thick fog, though that is certainly the atmosphere in which this one has been artistically conceived and lost.

To the Royal Court some nine years after it first triumphed there and on Broadway returns Caryl Churchill's "Top Girls," hailed originally by one of my colleagues as "the finest play ever written in Britain by a woman," which always seemed to me the wisest of claims, especially as female playwrights over here have always dated far faster than their male equivalents. Who now revives Clemenace Dime or Gordon Daviot or even Dore Smith, all admirable craftspeople of their period?

"Top Girls," too, has been badly overtaken by the materialist events of the 1980s, which it so accurately forecast and which Churchill went on to document rather more effectively in "Serious Money," and it remains not one, but essentially three one-act plays.

The first is a tabletop discussion between some legendary historical figures, not least Pope Joan and the Victorian explorer Isabella Bird, about the cost of feminine survival through the ages. The second is a tough little documentary set in the modern employment agency of the title and featuring the case histories of ambitious secretaries, while the third is a taut and marvelous domestic drama about two sisters, one of whom abandons her baby to the other in a bid for professional and personal freedom at high private and emotional cost.

True, these plays are all linked by the character of Marlene (Lesley Manville), the giver of the dinner party who is also manager of the employment agency and the sister who has forsaken her baby, while the six other women all double roles that continue the debate about feminism and personal freedom across the centuries. But in the end we have still got three short plays that start in Shavian historical debate and gradually narrow down to domestic detail. Max Stafford-Clark has again directed with intelligence and tact.

Finally, at the Lyric Hammersmith from Theatre Cymru in Wales, a new translation of "An Enemy of the People" updates Ibsen to a health spa of 1930 as a reminder of the timelessness of a story that was in essence to end up as "Jaws."

The Marriages Made in Hell

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — August Strindberg has exercised a decisive hold on the major playwrights of the 20th century. As 1992 will mark the 80th anniversary of his death, homage to his genius is being prepared.

The Comédie-Française has already begun with "The Father," which is to remain in the repertoire through next year. The play had its premiere in Paris at André Antoine's Théâtre Libre in 1887 and only reached Stockholm, the city of Strindberg's birth, 14 years later.

While his renown spread abroad,

he was being denounced as a dangerous rebel in his homeland. Only in his late years did official recognition shine upon him. "Time has brought its roses at last, but they are white," he said, as he touched his silver hair.

"The Father" is a depiction of the battle of the sexes based on the author's recollections of the first of his three marriages.

The wife of a cavalry captain, who devotes himself to scientific study, wants to gain complete control of their daughter. To unnerve him she insinuates that he is not the father of the beloved child. The planted suspicion becomes an obsession. In the end, howling at his wife's treachery, he dies of apoplexy.

This ferocious drama, concise, swift and compelling, is not only more modern than numerous later ones that it inspired but infinitely superior to all of them. Patrice Chéreau's production at the Comédie-Française has not subdued the vehemence of its core but has weakened its suspense.

Simon Eine as the distraught captain succeeds in picturing the schizophrenia of the man; it is largely a one-man show. Catherine Deneuve interprets the destructive wife in the manner of an indifferent hospital nurse.

Strindberg, born in Stockholm in 1849, was the fourth child of a bankrupt aristocrat and a former waiter.

He enrolled at the University of Uppsala in 1867, but he could not make his way and was forced to

return to the school he loathed, as a teacher. His worse play "La Rome" brought him a scholarship to return to the university. There he failed his examinations and was, in turn, an unsuccessful actor, a painter, a journalist and telegrapher. He was so poor that he applied in vain for a post as a lighthouse keeper.

In 1877 he married Siri von Essen, a match that must have been made in hell. It lasted 14 years and ended in divorce, with the custody of their four children granted to the wife. His outpouring of scornful opinions on the marital state, "Married," led to his standing trial for blasphemy, but he was acquitted.

He rose to national prominence with a novel, "The Red Room," a bold account of the underprivileged of the Swedish capital, and his fame spread over Europe.

He traveled widely on the Continent, and in Vienna he was married again, to Frida Uhl. In Berlin, where his plays were acclaimed, he mingled with Scandinavian writers and artists.

In Paris, Strindberg attended premieres of his plays — "The Father," "Miss Julie" and "Creditors" — and began to write others. But he was riven by morbid delusions. He suspected his new wife of spying on his soul and guessing his thoughts.

He fled to Ystad in the south of Sweden to consult a doctor friend. Then a letter from his wife, from whom he was now separated, invited him to come to Austria to see his little daughter. The reunion with the child — his wife, as promised, was absent — eased his anguish and in a country house he was cured of his delirium.

He married once more, in 1901, this time to Hagar Bosse, a young Norwegian actress, and in 1907 he opened the Intima Teatern in Stockholm to produce a new style of plays, chamber pieces, among them some of his best.

Forsaking his former remedies for mankind — they ran from socialism to Nietzsche's supermanism and from alchemy experiments to white and black magic — he sought spiritual salvation after he was at least partially freed from his self-torture. His trilogy "To Damascus" has hints of conversion to Catholicism crossed with Swedenborg's doctrines and borrowings from Oriental philosophies.

Strindberg's work has had an immense influence on the foremost playwrights of the century, on Shaw in "Man and Superman," on Wedekind, on the German expressionists, on Brecht, Beckett and Artaud. O'Neill cited Strindberg as his inspiration when he was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Stricken with inoperable cancer, Strindberg retired to a Stockholm suburb, continuing to record his views on passing events and issues, and improvising variations on his piano to commemorate the sinking of the Titanic.

Sweden celebrated his 63d birthday, Jan. 22, 1912, and all the theaters of the capital performed his plays. He died the following May. In a tribute, Max Gorky likened him to the hero of an ancient Danube legend, who to show humanity out of the darkness, tore out his heart, flung it and holding it high, led the way.

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- ACROSS**
- 1 Fuses
 - 2 Qaride
 - 3 Derek and Jackson
 - 4 Love Story
 - 5 author Segal
 - 6 Storage spot
 - 7 Farm follower
 - 8 Singer who played e secretary in '9 to 5'
 - 9 Modern office machine
 - 10 Healthful bean
 - 20 Winter-hat extension
 - 21 Tops
 - 22 Italian motor city, to en Italian
 - 23 Very softy, in music
 - 24 Like two peas in
 - 25 Where to find Secretary Island
 - 26 Truckers' rigs
 - 27 Gael's land
 - 28 Eur. land
 - 29 Gateway City
 - 40 Actor Armand

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALDOE ABBA BASS
MICRO CLAM ANAT
ASTIR HERO DARA
BOOBS EPILLO
BADLANDS BEGONE
ACCEDE BADEGGS
DEL NAME ROSS
BAADINTON
AQAR EDER ODE
ABADDON ASKNOT
LONDON BADINAGE
ALOERS ADENO
SOIL STRE BWANA
KNEE TARP AESOP
AERY SUET ORAMA

- DOWN**
- 1 Ties the knot
 - 2 Slangy suffix
 - 3 Comedian who played a secretary in '9 to 5'
 - 4 Xili xL
 - 5 More diffident
 - 6 Chandler's detective
 - 7 Numerical prefix
 - 8 Whirlybirds
 - 9 Author Keese
 - 10 Type of toad
 - 11 Buck dancers
 - 12 Grayish blue
 - 13 Chili con
 - 14 French bread
 - 15 Spring mo.
 - 16 Hate, in Honduras
 - 17 Bel (soft cheese)
 - 18 State of India
 - 19 Of the oil industry
 - 20 President of Pakistan 1978-88
 - 21 "Private Secretary" star of 50's TV
 - 22 Some are in shorthand
 - 23 up Igo formal
 - 24 Chop (Chinese dishes)
 - 25 Sassy
 - 26 She, in Stuttgart
 - 27 Wimbledon name of fame
 - 28 Luanda resident
 - 29 B.P.O.E. member
 - 48 Knotlike
 - 49 Namesake of actor Brynner
 - 53 "Entertain You"
 - 54 Throw over
 - 55 Lateral predecessor
 - 56 Invitation-lms.
 - 58 Spread in a tub
 - 59 VHS competitor
 - 61 Elevator name
 - 62 Anonymous John
 - 64 Squealer

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By Deirdre Carmody

Publishers also said the 20 percent increase in postal rates earlier this year and another expected increase in the near future encouraged downsizing because it reduced the bulk weight of the magazines and thus the cost of mailing them.

Reviews

Luxembourg says that when the central bank system is created, member states would limit fluctuations of their currencies within the European Monetary System's exchange rate mechanism.

By David E. Sanger

Bull's condition is so severe that he has pledged more than \$1 billion to start a new, wholly owned company and pay for its start-up costs.

France recently tore up the state-research. ICL has

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

dubbed the Lightning 2, features the ability to fly straight and level with its belly to the wind at an angle nearly perpendicular to the ground. The YF-22's maximum al-

By Stephen Labaton

Mr. Seidman estimated that ultimately about \$5.5 billion in assets, most of which are nonperforming or troubled loans, would not be held by Fleet. He said that Kohlberg, Kravis, which will own about

approach, government officials said they had averted a possible ripple effect that would likely have brought down other institutions in the economically shaky region.

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most of which are nonperforming or troubled loans, would not be held by Fleet. He said that Kohlberg, Kravis, which will own about

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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WHO GIVES ENTERTAINMENT A BROADER STAGE?



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Country/Currency	TELEPHONE NUMBER	12 months + 52 free issues	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months (+ 26 free issues)	3 months (+ 13 free issues)
Austria A Sch.	0222-6766 33455	5,500	3,600	3,000	1,600
— "hand delivery Vienna A Sch.	—	5,800	3,300	3,000	1,750
Belgium B.F.	03-271 03 04	12,000	8,070	6,600	3,600
Denmark D.K.	33/01-4637 9448	3,400	968	1,900	1,050
Finland F.M.	05/437 9448	7,200	1,440	1,200	600
France F.F.	05/437 435	1,700	1,374	935	515
Germany (mail) D.M.	0130-25 25	640	452	352	194
— "hand delivery D.M.	—	810	762	414	217
Great Britain G.K.	0800/700 600	115	98	76	33
Greece D.K.	—	57,000	23,060	31,400	17,350
India D.H.	—	195	133	107	59
Italy L.F.	—	450,000	230,800	250,000	136,000
Luxembourg L.F.	32/3-271 03 04	12,000	8,070	6,600	3,600
Netherlands R.	065/21 23 29	650	533	360	200
Norway (journal) N.Kr.	33/01-4637 9448	3,000	1,268	1,650	900
— "hand delivery N.Kr.	—	3,200	1,168	1,760	970
Portugal P.Sc.	0094/1-555 10 85	40,000	25,570	22,000	12,100
Spain (mail) P.Ph.	—	40,000	23,700	22,000	12,100
— "hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, Valencia P.Ph.	91/555 10 85	43,900	20,200	24,000	13,200
— "hand delivery Madrid P.Ph.	—	54,600	—	27,300	13,650
Sweden (journal) S.Kr.	33/01-4637 9448	2,600	1,404	1,430	785
— "hand delivery S.Kr.	—	3,100	904	1,700	975
Switzerland S.F.	01-481 72 00	540	479	295	160
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. French Africa, Middle East, Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia, Central/Latin America	—	600	Varies by country	330	180
—	—	750	—	412	225

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الشرق الأوسط

EUROPE

East's GNP Only 8% of West's

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — The gross national product of what used to be East Germany was just 8.3 percent of the size of western Germany's economy in the second half of 1990, official data released on Tuesday showed.

Eastern Germany's GNP reached 105.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$60.2 billion) in the six months, compared with 1.28 trillion DM in western Germany, the Federal Statistics Office said.

The data was the first since unification.

ation on the size of the economy of eastern Germany, which has roughly one quarter of the population and a third of the surface area of west Germany.

An economist at the statistics office said he could give no previous comparative figures for the eastern German economy because no reliable data is available for the period before the German economies merged July 1. Full political unification took place Oct. 3.

"We have no statistical base to use in evaluating the data we collect," the spokesman said. However,

er, previous analysts' estimates of the size of the East's economy had been far larger than the 8.3 percent.

In another sign that German unification is proving more costly than originally thought, an official of the Treuhand privatization agency said it is likely to overshoot its 25 billion DM borrowing limit this year.

A senior Treuhand official said extra loans were needed to pay for mass dismissals in the east's de-capital industries.

The Treuhand, charged with selling, rescuing or closing former communist firms, has borrowed 6 billion DM on short-term money markets. On Tuesday, it launched a 2 billion DM commercial paper issue.

Generale Bank Expects Solid Results This Year

Reuters
BRUSSELS — Generale Bank NV, Belgium's largest bank, is on course for a sound 1991 performance, the group chairman, Jacques Groothaert, said Tuesday.

"As for the perspectives for 1991 results, I think we can look forward to them with confidence," he said in a speech at the bank's annual shareholders meeting.

Mr. Groothaert said he did not expect an exceptional profit in 1991, but backed a forecast made in March by the bank's executive committee chairman, Paul Emmanuel Janssen, that this year's results are highly unlikely to be lower than in 1990.

Generale Bank reported consolidated net profit of 8.04 billion Belgian francs (\$223 million) in 1990. The 1990 profit was sharply

higher than 2.6 billion francs earned in 1989, when profit was depressed by a surge in debt provisions.

Mr. Groothaert said the bank faced 1.4 billion francs in exceptional charges to cover staff layoffs this year, after spending two billion francs acting jobs in 1990.

Generale aims to cut 1,500 jobs by the end of 1991, reducing the 16,500 work force by almost 10 percent.

Lambert Boosts Profit
Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, Belgium's second-biggest investment company, boosted consolidated profit by 33.5 percent in 1990, Agence France-Presse reported.

Consolidated profit was 5.69 billion francs for the year, up from 4.26 billion francs in 1989.

Bouygues Lifts Profit, Dividend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — The French construction group Bouygues said on Tuesday that its net attributable profit rose 9.2 percent in 1990, to 626 million francs (\$105.8 million), and proposed raising its dividend to 15 francs from 14.

The company also said that its revenue increased 21 percent, to 56.73 billion francs. The increase was partly due to the group's acquisition of Moutins de Paris, which contributed 3.1 billion francs to sales. Without that purchase, revenue would have been up 14 percent.

Bouygues has said that it expects revenue this year to rise 6 percent, to 60 billion francs. The company said 1991 consolidated sales will for the first time include Switzerland's Lesinger, which it expects to have sales of 2.6 billion francs.

Britain's Trade Gap Doubled in February

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Britain's current-account deficit last month was almost double what it was in February, official figures released on Tuesday showed.

The growth in the trade gap, to £432 million (\$732 million) from £217 million, led some economists to predict that trade performance would continue to haunt the Conservative government, even as the economy begins a recovery from recession. The government must call a general election no later than mid-1992.

Separately, Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont predicted on Tuesday that the recovery would start "albeit relatively slowly at first" in the second half of 1991. The big increase in the trade def-

icit came in part because February's figure was freakishly low. Imports of oil and of gems and aircraft were sharply down in that month. A rebound in imports during March was partly the result of a sharp jump in purchases of these "crusts" and a drop of £100 million in their sales.

Even so, the rise in the trade gap was slightly bigger than economists had predicted.

Some economists saw the numbers as an indication that the trade gap would stay stubbornly high even when the economy begins a recovery from its current recession.

"We have probably seen the bulk of the improvement in the current account deficit," said Kevin Gardiner of S.G. Warburg Securities.

Exports generally were up in value just 1.3 percent but imports gained faster, showing a surge of 3.5 percent.

The current-account deficit for the whole of the first quarter of 1991 was £1.4 billion, up from £800 million for the previous three months.

Taylor Woodrow Sets Rights Issue

Reuters
LONDON — Taylor Woodrow PLC, the U.K. construction and property group, set a one-for-four rights issue at £2 (\$3.39) per share to raise £162.4 million for property acquisitions, it said on Tuesday.

It said the rights issue of up to 83.25 million new ordinary shares would be offered to shareholders on the register at April 29. The issue is fully underwritten by Hambros Bank. Equity dealers in London said news of the planned cash call would add to downward pressure on share prices.

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
1500	2800	1775		
1400	2600	1650		
1300	2400	1525		
1200	2200	1400		
1100	2000	1275		
1000	1800	1150		
900	1600	1025		
800	1400	900		
700	1200	775		
600	1000	650		
500	800	525		
400	600	400		
300	400	275		
200	200	150		
100	0	0		
0	0	0		
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	95.40	94.10	+1.38
Brussels	Stock Index	5859.08	5967.85	-0.15
Frankfurt	DAX	1597.05	1571.90	+1.60
Frankfurt	FAZ	678.76	671.03	+0.85
Helsinki	HEX	1102.90	1113.30	-0.93
London	Financial Times 30	1965.80	1954.40	+0.58
London	FTSE 100	2503.08	2490.80	+0.52
Madrid	General Index	281.50	279.58	+0.69
Milan	MIB	1158.00	1163.00	-0.43
Paris	CAC 40	1781.83	1767.20	+0.83
Stockholm	Aftersvariden	1025.20	1017.00	+0.81
Vienna	Stock Index	579.61	577.87	+0.34
Zurich	SBS	620.10	614.80	+0.86

Sweden Sees Pain Before Recovery
Reuters
STOCKHOLM — Sweden will suffer large budget deficits in 1991 and 1992, but its economy will emerge from recession during the current year, Finance Minister Alan Larsson said Tuesday in presenting a supplementary budget.

Mr. Larsson forecast a 1990-91 budget deficit of 18.5 billion kronor (\$2.97 billion) on revised revenue of 426.4 billion kronor.

For the fiscal year starting July 1, 1991, he said the budget deficit would be 10.3 billion kronor. This compared with a succession of balanced or surplus budgets in Sweden, including a 3.4 billion kronor surplus in 1989-90.

"It is a worrying tendency that the budget is now starting to show deficits again," said Ake Gustafsson, economist at Swedbank.

Mr. Larsson forecast growth in Swedish gross domestic product of 1.0 percent in 1992 after 0.3 percent growth last year and a 0.2 percent decline forecast for 1991.

NYSE Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	114 3/4	-1/8
Microsoft	55 1/4	54 3/4	55 1/4	54 3/4	-1/8
Apple	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	-1/8
Oracle	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	34 3/4	-1/8
Sun	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	24 3/4	-1/8
HP	15 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/4	14 3/4	-1/8
Intel	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	9 3/4	-1/8
Northern Telecom	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	11 3/4	-1/8
WorldCom	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	-1/8
Verizon	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	5 3/4	-1/8
Sprint	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	3 3/4	-1/8
AT&T	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	-1/8
Qwest	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	-1/8
Southwest	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
Delta	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
American	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
United	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
Southwest	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
Delta	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
American	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
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United	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
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United	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
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American	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
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American	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	+1/8
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American	1				

Share Bids Outstrip Irish Offer

TOKYO: Why Artful Dodgers Appreciate Paintings

(Continued from page 1)

to paintings held by one of the companies involved in the suspicious deals. "But I am worried they will be dumped in the market."

Two sets of transactions typify the financial maneuvers that are said to have taken place.

One involves Mitsubishi Corp.'s brokering of two Renior paintings for \$30 million, money the company says it paid to two Frenchmen.

But government investigators quoted in Japanese newspapers say the two Frenchmen do not exist, and some of the checks that were written in the transactions have turned up made out to other parties. Mitsubishi has described the money represented by those checks only as unaccounted-for expenses.

A second case that is attracting attention involves a trading company, Itoman & Co., and its purchases of more than \$500 million worth of European artwork. It is said to have invested in several

thousand works by Picasso, Toulouse-Lautrec and Chagall in a matter of months.

One telling detail in both situations is that despite the sums involved in a business known for tricky valuations, the companies did not employ art specialists.

Mitsubishi said its deal was handled by its real-estate development department, suggesting that the esthetic merits of the works were not paramount in the transaction.

"The tax office now has more expertise in art than most of these companies," said Mr. Abe, the curator.

Itoman's deals occurred about the same time the company began speculating heavily in real estate. Articles in the Japanese press have suggested that art purchases might have been a way for the textile trading company to give sellers of property more money than was allowed by government regulations intended to control real estate in-

flation. Itoman officials would not comment on the speculation.

Some art experts say that the unusually secretive nature of art dealings in Japan, where public auctions are almost unknown, has made art a convenient dodge.

The backdrop to the questions about some of the huge art deals is the rampant speculation that took place throughout the Japanese economy in the last decade.

Shukan Gendai, a popular weekly magazine, described the Western paintings in Japanese hands as the "ultimate financial tool." Zaitech, meaning financial engineering, describes the practice of old-line industrial concerns suddenly throwing themselves into financial speculation.

These industrial concerns artificially pumped up stock, land and art prices in what is commonly referred to here as the bubble economy. But with the doubling of interest rates last year and the collapse of the stock market, the bubble burst for the art market as well.

ART: EC Says Sales Distort Japanese Trade Figures

(Continued from first finance page)

of Dr. Gachet" at a May 15, 1990, Christie's auction in New York, and shelved another \$78.1 million two days later for Pierre-Auguste Renoir's "Au Moulin de la Galette" at a Sotheby's auction across town.

According to Japan's calculations, that frenzied week for Impressionism in New York resulted in \$160 million in exports from the EC to Japan.

The Community views it in a different light.

"We feel that including the paintings makes the overall figures misleading, and we've explained that to them," said the EC official.

Mr. Oikawa said the "origin" rule is consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and is also used by other countries.

The EC official conceded the origin rule may be legal, but insisted it was still distorting.

Last year, said Mr. Andriessen, Japanese imports of paintings grew "so large as to affect the trade figures significantly almost every month."

Paintings attributed by the Japanese as French exports to Japan totaled 330 billion yen from January to October of last year, which accounted for 35 percent of all French exports to Japan during that period, EC officials said.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.		Cons. Freightways		Pacific Enterprises	
1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991
Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020
Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10
Britain		Ingersoll-Rand		Premark International	
1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991
Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020
Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10
France		ITT		Quaker Oats	
1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991
Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020
Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10
Germany		Mapco		RJR Nabisco	
1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991
Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020
Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10
Sweden		MCI Communications		Ryder System	
1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991
Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020
Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10
United States		Monsanto		Solomon	
1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991	1st Qu.	1991
Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020	Revenue	1,020
Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110	Net Inc.	110
Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10	Per Share	1.10

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

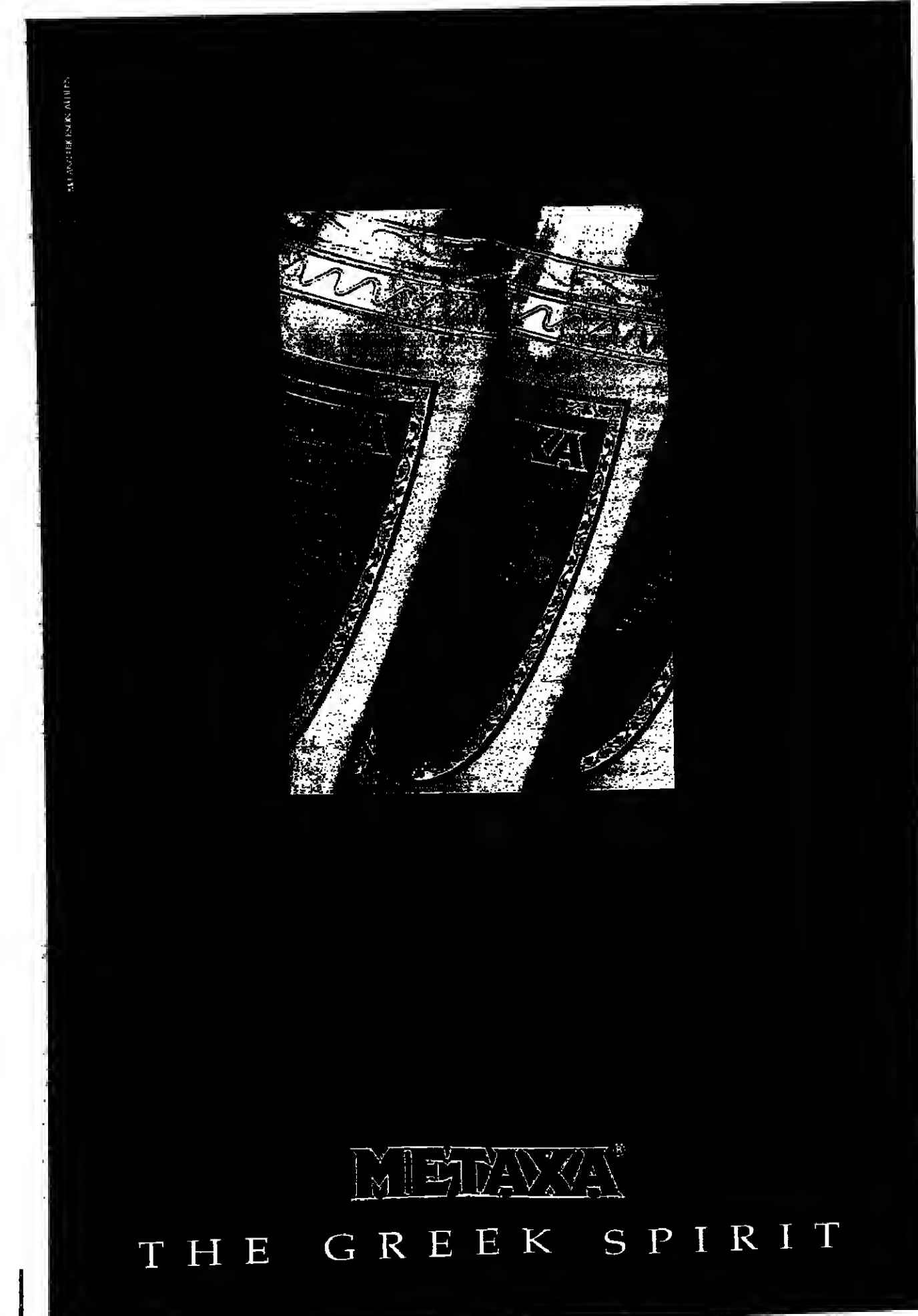
12 Month High Low Stock Chg. Yld. PE Ratio Div. Yield %

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE Ratio	Div.	Yield %
12.50	12.00	IBM	0.50	4.0	15.0	1.50	4.0
11.00	10.50	Microsoft	0.50	5.0	12.0	1.00	5.0
10.00	9.50	Oracle	0.50	6.0	10.0	0.80	6.0
9.00	8.50	Novell	0.50	7.0	8.0	0.60	7.0
8.00	7.50	Lotus	0.50	8.0	7.0	0.50	8.0
7.00	6.50	Intuit	0.50	9.0	6.0	0.40	9.0
6.00	5.50	Adobe	0.50	10.0	5.0	0.30	10.0
5.00	4.50	Apple	0.50	11.0	4.0	0.20	11.0
4.00	3.50	Meta	0.50	12.0	3.0	0.10	12.0
3.00	2.50	Visa	0.50	13.0	2.0	0.05	13.0

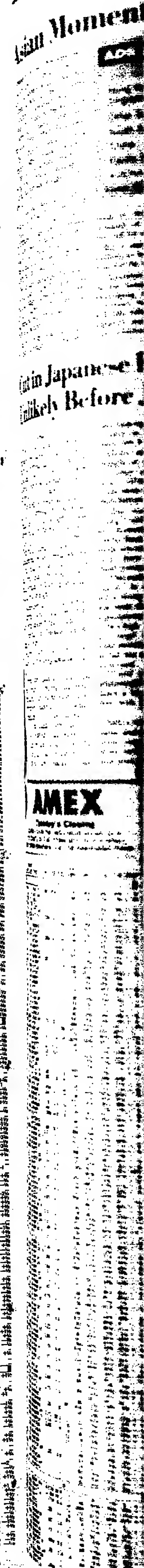
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE Ratio	Div.	Yield %
2.50	2.00	Amex	0.50	14.0	1.0	0.05	14.0
2.00	1.50	Nyse	0.50	15.0	0.8	0.04	15.0
1.50	1.00	Amex	0.50	16.0	0.6	0.03	16.0
1.00	0.50	Nyse	0.50	17.0	0.4	0.02	17.0
0.50	0.25	Amex	0.25	18.0	0.3	0.01	18.0
0.25	0.10	Nyse	0.15	19.0	0.2	0.01	19.0
0.10	0.05	Amex	0.05	20.0	0.1	0.00	20.0
0.05	0.02	Nyse	0.03	21.0	0.05	0.00	21.0
0.02	0.01	Amex	0.01	22.0	0.02	0.00	22.0

U.S. \$400,000,000
National Westminster Finance B.V.
(Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability)
Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 2005
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months Interest Period from April 23, 1991 to October 23, 1991 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 6 1/2% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, October 23, 1991 against Coupon No. 13 will be U.S. \$330.42.
By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
London, Agent Bank
April 23, 1991

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Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3569.49	3582.49	-0.36
Singapore	Straits Times	1526.69	1532.08	-0.39
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1510.50	1512.90	-0.16
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	26491.00	26237.01	+0.97
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	588.38	592.16	-0.64
Bangkok	SET	893.19	908.90	-1.73
Seoul	Composite Stock	637.84	615.61	+3.61
Taipei	Weighted Price	5732.09	5824.00	-1.56
Manila	Composite	1022.83	1027.12	-0.42
Jakarta	Stock Index	419.58	415.55	+0.97
New Zealand	Barclays	1443.67	1451.70	-0.55
Bombay	National Index	641.64	645.32	-0.57

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Bangkok	SET	893.19	908.90	-1.73
Seoul	Composite Stock	637.84	615.61	+3.61
Taipei	Weighted Price	5732.09	5824.00	-1.56
Manila	Composite	1022.83	1027.12	-0.42
Jakarta	Stock Index	419.58	415.55	+0.97
New Zealand	Barclays	1443.67	1451.70	-0.55
Bombay	National Index	641.64	645.32	-0.57

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — China has given full backing to an alternative **Hong Kong airport** plan mapped out by the local businessman Gordon Wu, Radio Television Hong Kong reported on Tuesday.

Wu, who recently arranged an \$800-million foreign loan for a superhighway project in China, is in Beijing this week. The chairman of Hopewell Holdings Ltd. presented Chinese officials with a blueprint for an airport and port complex that he claimed could be built at half the price of 127 million Hong Kong dollars (\$16.3 billion) of the colonial government's plan, wholly through private investment.

"Sources say Mr. Wu has been very well-received by his hosts and that they fully support his proposals," the government-run radio station reported, adding that Mr. Wu made the trip at the invitation of the Chinese government.

The Hong Kong businessman made his suggestion to Ji Pengfei and Lu Ping, the former and current directors of China's Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, at a meeting in Beijing on Monday, a Hopewell executive said.

The Chinese officials told Mr. Wu they would prefer to see the development "funded totally by the private sector rather than from public funds," the station said.

The British colonial authorities have rejected Mr. Wu's plans.

China has balked at the cost of Hong Kong's own plans for an airport development, fearing it would drain the colony's reserves.

Beijing has demanded financial guarantees and a say in the project. Britain regards this as tantamount to interference in Hong Kong's affairs, and has refused to agree. Hong Kong will revert to Chinese control on June 30, 1997.

Meanwhile, a confidential government showed on Tuesday that basic work for the new airport will cost *far more than forecast* and will drain the colony's reserves. The report, made public by a Legislative Councilor, Kingsley Sit, said the reserves would plunge to five billion dollars in fiscal 1996-97, when the first runway is due to be completed.

But the reserves would bounce back to 129 billion dollars in 1997-98 with the merging of the reserves and a government land fund, it said.

While the row between Hong Kong and China continues, work on the airport project has virtually halted.

5s	100s	High	Low	P.M. Chg	12 Month	5s	100s	High	Low	P.M. Chg
					High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld Pk	
					Pr	vs Swstin				
18	204%	26%	204%	+	1	1	WTE	-	1765	%
32	20	20%	20%	+	1	1	11	11	5	20
35	20	20%	20%	+	1	1	11	11	11	10%
37	20	20%	20%	+	1	1	11	11	11	10%
19	13%	15%	15%	+	1	1	11	11	11	10%
54	20	20%	20%	+	1	1	11	11	11	10%
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SPORTS

Padres Puncture a Giants' Cycle

The Associated Press

As Robby Thompson found out, sometimes a home run, a triple, a double and a single — hitting for the cycle — just is not enough.

The San Diego Padres beat the San Francisco Giants, 7-5, on Monday night despite the departure of their starter, Greg Harris, one pitch into the game with a tight elbow, and despite having three runners thrown out at home.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Benito Santiago and Jerrel Clark hit two-out, run-scoring singles in the seventh to end a 4-4 tie.

"It was a weird game," San Diego's Bip Roberts said. "It seems like all of our games come down to the seventh, eighth and ninth innings."

Thompson, who came in with a .146 average, tripled in the first, homered in the third, singled in the sixth and doubled in the ninth. It was the first time he had hit for the cycle and the first for the Giants since Chris Speier did it against St. Louis on July 9, 1988.

"I've been taking extra batting practice to help myself," Thompson said, adding that "the loss took a little of the excitement away."

Tony Gwynn went 4-for-4 with a double and a triple as the Padres, running their road record to 4-0, halted the Giants' winning streak at three games.

After Santiago and Clark gave the Padres a 6-4 lead, Gwynn's RBI double in the eighth made it 7-4. Clark contributed a run-scoring ground out in the ninth.

Astros 2, Reds 1: Houston snapped a streak of 31 consecutive scoreless innings with two runs in the ninth off Randy Myers.

After Norm Charlton and Myers had shut out the Astros through eight innings in the Astrodom, Ken Caminiti singled, Mark Davidson walked and Luis Gonzalez singled to score pinch-runner Mark McLemore. Myers walked Casey Candaele on four pitches before Karl Rhodes drove a single to right field, scoring Davidson.

Cardinals 3, Cubs 2: Felix Jose's two-run homer off Dave Smith with one out in ninth in St. Louis gave the Cubs their fourth consecutive loss.

Ray Lankford lined out to open the ninth, but Smith walked Pedro Guerrero on five pitches, and Jose followed with his second home run of the season.

Braves 7, Dodgers 1: Francisco Cabrera's first two hits of the season drove in runs as Atlanta ran the Dodgers' home record this season to 0-4.

After giving up Eddie Murray's second homer of the year, on a 3-0 pitch to lead off the second, Steve Avery retired 14 in a row until Brett Butler's single with two outs in the sixth. Avery, the winner, left after the inning with a blister on his index finger.

A's and Mariners Play Their Flip Sides

The Associated Press

The American League West has been flipped upside down: The Oakland Athletics have a five-game losing streak and the Seattle Mariners have a seven-game winning streak.

While Oakland lost to Minnesota, 3-2, in the Metrodome, Seattle rallied for three runs in the eighth inning to defeat the California Angels, 4-3, on Monday night in Anaheim, California.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

With the Mariners trailing, 2-1, Tracy Jones singled home the tying run in the eighth and scored on Edgar Martinez's double. Pete O'Brien's run-scoring ground out gave the Mariners a two-run lead, which they needed when Wally Joyner homered in the bottom of the inning.

Harold Reynolds led off the eighth with an infield single

off Jim Abbott, took second on Henry Cotto's infield grounder, stole third and scored on Jones' single. Mark Eichhorn relieved and Martinez looped a double down the left-field line.

Twins 3, Athletics 2: Oakland lost a fifth consecutive game for the first time in three seasons as Greg Gagne delivered a go-ahead single in the eighth inning in Minneapolis. The A's, three-time league champions, had not lost five straight since June 5-9, 1988.

Joe Klink, pitching in relief, walked the pinch-hitter Scott Leius with two outs. Chuck Knoblauch then singled Leius to second and, when Gagne singled to right, Leius dived across the plate to just beat the throw from Jose Canseco.

White Sox 8, Orioles 7: Frank Thomas hit the first home run for the White Sox in the new Comiskey Park to beat Ben McDonald, making his first appearance after opening the season on the disabled list with a strained muscle in his right elbow. McDonald allowed six runs and six hits in 4½ innings as Baltimore lost for the fourth time in five games. McDonald walked four and struck out three.

Red Sox 6, Blue Jays 4: Tom Brunansky and Wade Boggs hit two-run homers and Ellis Burks added a bases-empty homer in Boston as the Red Sox won their fifth straight. Danny Darwin, the Boston starter, left after the first batter of the fourth inning because of irritation and tendinitis behind his right shoulder.

Indians 10, Royals 4: Chris James hit a two-run homer to highlight a six-run fourth in Cleveland, and rookie Charles Nagy pitched a perfect game until Jim Eisenreich led off the seventh with a line-drive double inside the foul line in right field.

After Eisenreich's hit, Kansas City loaded the bases on an error and a walk, and Danny Tartabull's sacrifice fly ended Nagy's string of scoreless innings at 19½. Kirk Gibson followed with a three-run homer.

Tigers 10, Yankees 5: Cecil Fielder's blooping a two-run double broke a ninth-inning tie in New York, and Rob Deer added a three-run homer as Detroit won for the fifth time in six games. The Tigers overcame a five-run deficit on homers by Mickey Tettleton and Travis Fryman before breaking the 5-5 tie to the ninth.

Royals, Cubs Hit by Injuries

The Associated Press

There was bad news from the medical ward, with the Kansas City Royals and Chicago Cubs especially hard hit.

Reliever Mark Davis is likely to miss four to six weeks because of a badly damaged fingernail and small fracture on the tip of his left ring finger, the Royals said Monday.

He was put on the 15-day disabled list after hurting the finger Friday stubbing at a ground ball. The fracture should heal quickly, but the nail is causing problems.

The Royals' George Brett flew back to Kansas City on Tuesday to have his right knee examined. It was injured as he ran out a ground ball in Monday night's game.

In 1989, Brett missed 35 games after tearing the medial collateral ligament in his right knee.

The Cubs said Tuesday pitcher Danny Jackson has a torn muscle in his left groin and will be unable to pitch for perhaps a month. Catcher Joe Girardi, who has a back strain and thigh muscle pull, was to be examined Tuesday.

And in New York, second base umpire Larry McCoy's right wrist was fractured when it was hit by a line drive in Monday night's game. But he returned after two innings, wearing a splint.



Christophe Auguin: A wait for the \$100,000.

Auguin at Newport, A Likely Winner

The Associated Press

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Christophe Auguin sailed Groupe Soeta into Newport Harbor on Tuesday morning to become the first skipper across the finish line of the BOC Around the World Challenge.

Auguin, 31, would not know until Tuesday night whether he had won \$100,000 as the overall winner of the 27,000-mile (43,760-kilometer) race.

If Alain Gautier, another Frenchman, could cross the finish line before 10:30 P.M. EDT, he would win. But overnight projections put Gautier's finish at about 11:30 P.M.

The winner of the two previous BOC races, Philippe Jeantot of France, was third and expected to finish at 7 A.M. Thursday.

After spending the better part of eight months alone at sea on his 60-foot (18.3-meter) yacht, Auguin waved and smiled as a half-dozen boats swirled around Groupe Soeta as it crossed the finish line at 1:11 A.M.

The last three days of his voyage had taken their toll. Auguin said, with the harsh weather allowing almost no sleep.

"The winds increased to 55 to 60 knots and the waves were very, very sharp" near Bermuda, he said.

A Wringing-Out Wednesday

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It is one of those distant reports that you want to believe: A plump little man, being driven through his home town, asks the driver to stop. He steps out and becomes, for an hour, the child of his youth playing street soccer in the rain.

He is free. He is in love with the ball. He is Diego Armando Maradona, an outcast from the professional game since cocaine was found in his system.

I am assured that street scene really happened. Moreover, Maradona has pledged to go full circle by playing indoor soccer for a former club, Social Parque de Buenos Aires.

"I don't want any more training camps, waking up every Sunday thinking we cannot lose," Maradona said on Argentine TV. "I want to start living, to take my daughters and my wife for walks, to be with my mother, go fishing with my father."

Fishing, the great escape. Our persecuted hero tried it a week ago, and a squall sank his boat, Diego 1, snatching Maradona for a day on an island. Peace indeed. No one to kick him there. Far from the maddening crowd, and from the temptations in Europe where careers might be blown away Wednesday.

Barring unforeseen quirks of form, the European Club Champions' Cup tournament's finalists are going to be Olympique Marseille and Red Star Belgrade. Having won the first leg of their semifinals on the foreign turf of their opponents' fields, the French and Yugoslav champions now have, to put it mildly, partisan support at home.

Red Star players are rightly known as the Brazilians of Europe. Their movement and technique are full of imagination, and in coming from behind to silence 65,000 Germans in Munich, they exhibited significant strength of character. Darko Pancev and Dejan Savicevic, soon to join Yugoslav exiles on the first train, scored their customary goals to overwhelm Bayern Munich.

The Germans will not lie down without a fight, but Bayern, in its league matches, has lately been so unconvincing that the crowd bayed "Heynckes out!" Coach Jupp Heynckes was then cornered by the press and asked: "What role could Franz Beckenbauer have in Munich?"

"He could turn out the floodlights," was Heynckes's scathing reply.

His job is certainly threatened. And there seems no purpose in Marseille for Beckenbauer. Hired at \$2 million a year, he is undermined by a new Belgian coach, Raymond Goethals, who is taking Olympique to the Champions' Cup final.

The team's 3-1 romp in Moscow was set up by Chris Waddle, an Englishman who inspires the French but is considered too mercenary for the English national squad. From Waddle's incisive passes, Abdile Pelt and Jean-Pierre Papin scored goals with astonishing venom.

WHY so fierce? Perhaps it is borne of the frustration to pierce French soccer. The force afflicts even the Marseille team's president, Bernard Tapie. Supposedly banned from French soccer for "injuring" sporting morale and insulting referees, he figured in a contretemps in Moscow, during which he allegedly thumped a French TV commentator.

At least one French player, Philippe Vercruysse, scored with deftness to remind his excited team-

mates that more calm, less volatility, will put Marseille into that coveted finale.

There is heat in the Italian kitchen, too. Beckenbauer is also supposed to be a wanted man in Milan, where Internazionale, pressing for the league championship and the UEFA Cup title, might be playing out the days of its coach, Giovanni Trapattoni.

Trap wins matches all right, but his demands have always been harsh on players. Lothar Matthaus, Inter's captain and Europe's player of the year, reportedly finds Trapattoni's strict discipline unbearable and would prefer his 1990 West German World Cup team chief, Beckenbauer, with him in Milan.

Inter typically drew, 0-0, in Portugal, and doubtless will squeeze out Sporting Lisbon at San Siro on Wednesday. Matthaus and Trapattoni will then bury all differences when Inter attempts to overturn league leader Sampdoria on May 5.

But Italians are convinced that Trapattoni will be going "home" to Juventus when the season ends. There his unforgiving training routines, his tactical grasp and his authoritative personality might, as before, thrash Juve's expensive parts into a dominant whole.

Juventus has lavished \$60 million on Roberto Baggio & Co., but falls short of the expectations of its benefactor, Gianni Agnelli, that "a great team should run itself."

Not nowadays it doesn't. One feels slightly sorry for Luis Maitredi, a molder of teams at Bologna, who has had this one season to try to impose his attacking ideals on expensive superstars. Some were drained after the World Cup but some, Maitredi implies, are not listening.

"This team is overvalued," he said. "Yes, I made mistakes. I didn't succeed in making myself understood."

At his level, never mind that Toto Schillaci, so decisive a finisher last June, runs around like a headless chicken. The coach stands or falls by results. Fourth in the league is nowhere to Juventus, and on Wednesday the mountain to climb is as high as Mount Blanc.

Juve trails, 1-3, to Barcelona in the Cup Winners' Cup. Piering Castaglietti began with a gift goal, and Baggio was thwarted when a second looked certain. But it is at halftime that the coach earns his corn. And Johan Cruyff, chewing gum instead of inhaling nicotine after his heart bypass surgery in February, made tactical changes that turned a suspect defense into an all-out attack.

Superb though Julio Cesar, the Brazilian, was in Juve's defense, there was no stopping Hristo Stoichkov, a Bulgarian who is phenomenally quick when not frighteningly undisciplined.

No stopping Michael Laudrup, a Dane whom Juventus off-loaded to Barcelona. And no stopping Juan Antonio Goicoechea, a Basque whose goal in the 75th minute was the masterpiece. He exchanged passes with Julio Salinas before curling a shot over Stefano Tacconi from 25 meters — a shot chipped in with the eye and the ease of a golfer.

Juventus must now abandon all at attack, but such is the philosophy of Cruyff that Barcelona may, like a boxer, be conditioned to take punishment going forward to land its own blow.

Were it not for the millions riding on the outcome, Turin would thrill to such a night. However, Barcelona seems likely to contest the final in Rotterdam next month, almost certainly against Manchester United.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

BOOKS

TOUCHING THE ROCK: An Experience of Blindness

By John M. Hull. 176 pages. \$18.95. Pantheon Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Brad Leithauser

IN June 1983, about three years after having been declared legally blind and a few months after the outer world's final, wan flickers had dissolved into a uniform blackness, John Hull began to keep a journal. The result, "Touching the Rock," is therefore less concerned with the encroachment of the dark than with the acceptance of an irreversible calamity.

In his preface, Hull informs us that before undertaking his own memoir, he read nearly 20 autobiographies by blind people, most of them "inspiring stories of triumph and reconciliation." Although he does not specify their titles, I can't believe that any of these other books offers a more compelling portrayal of blindness than does Hull — who, for all the grief and anguish in his pages, somehow manages to examine his condition with a deductive methodicalness.

Fate gave Hull a long time to accustom himself to a world without light. He was

born in 1935 in Victoria, Australia. When he was about 13, he remarked one day to his mother at breakfast that it was a misty morning; she pointed out that the sky was quite clear, and soon set him off to his first eye specialist. It was nearly three decades before "the last eye specialist signed me off."

"Touching the Rock" conclusively demonstrates how long and thoroughgoing is that process by which the once-sighted adjust to the condition of sightlessness. The habits and preconceptions of vision are tenacious.

Hull's strengths as a writer — his lucid intelligence, his flair for imagery and simile, his manifest love of family and general decency — make this book, perversely, something of a difficult read. He has a talent for — in the words of the blind poet John Milton — making the "darkness visible." Hull is an unshakably religious man. His father was a Methodist minister. He himself is a professor of religious education at the University of Birmingham. As an aid in dealing with blindness, his faith provides him with a twofold benefit: It offers the solace of a universe in which individual tragedy is subsumed by ultimately benign forces, and it fosters an optimistic conviction that through solid inner effort — through prayer, contemplation, self-examination — even the darkest and most intractable mystery may give way to revelation.

He is particularly affecting on the subject of women: "It makes a difference to the way I feel about a new female ac-

quaintance if a colleague, having caught sight of her, remarks on her beauty or her plainness. There is a double irrationality in this. In the first place, my feelings should not be so dependent upon a woman's appearance. I know that, and I apologize. But I still feel it. The second thing is that it is surely a deplorable lack of independence on my part to be so affected by a criterion which can be of no significance to me."

Again and again throughout the book, Hull is drawn to the subject of chance. He traces with delight the line of coinci-

dences by which his father, Jack Hull, an "active atheist" in his mid-20s, happened to come to his faith by way of a stranger who (prefiguring Hull's own fate) had lost his sight in adulthood. To the reader's mind, the thought naturally arises (though the author modestly leaves it unstated) that the faith of Jack Hull's blind son may likewise unpredictably blind and quicken some remote soul.

Brad Leithauser, whose third book of poems is titled "The Mail From Anywhere," wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION			NONFICTION		
Title	Weeks on list	Rank	Title	Weeks on list	Rank
1 THE SEERESS OF KELL, by David Eddings	5	2	1 YOU'LL NEVER EAT LUNCH IN THIS TOWN AGAIN, by Julia Phillips	1	4
2 HEARTBEAT, by Danielle Steel	1	9	2 IRONHEED, by Robert Bly	2	22
3 THE FIRM, by John Grisham	3	6	3 A HISTORY OF THE ARAB PEOPLES, by Albert Hourani	3	3
4 THE GRIND OF SHANNARA, by Terry Brooks	2	6	4 IN OUR DEFENSE, by Ellen Alderman and Caroline Kennedy	4	8
5 THE EAGLE HAS FLOWN, by Jack Higgins	4	6	5 I HAD A HAMMER, by Henry Aaron with Louie Wheeler	5	12
6 DAMAGE, by Josephine Hart	6	1	6 THE NEXT EXTINCTION, by David Halberstam	6	10
7 ASPEN GOLD, by Janet O'Leary	6	1	7 RIDERS ON THE STORM, by John Deamon	7	4
8 THE NOVEL, by James A. Michener	1	1	8 AND THE SEA WILL TELL, by Vincent Bugliosi with Bruce R. Hendon	8	10
9 COLD FIRE, by Dean R. Koontz	7	13	9 SLEEPWALKING THROUGH HISTORY, by Haynes Johnson	9	3
10 THE PLAINS OF PASSAGE, by Jean M. Auel	8	27	10 YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, by Deborah Tannen	10	37
11 CAPE COO, by William Martin	11	1	11 THE PROMISED LAND, by Nicholas Leeson	11	2
12 FORGIVING, by LaVyrle Spencer	11	10	12 LIFE IS TOO SHORT, by Mickey Rooney	12	1
13 EYES OF PREY, by John Sandford	13	1	13 THE CIVIL WAR, by Geoffrey C. Ward with Ric Burns and Ken Burns	13	28
			14 A LIFE ON THE ROAD, by Charles Kurat	14	23

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS
1 HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw
2 FINANCIAL SELF-DEFENSE, by Charles J. Givens
3 WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens
4 THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford
5 WHERE'S WALDO? by Martin Handford

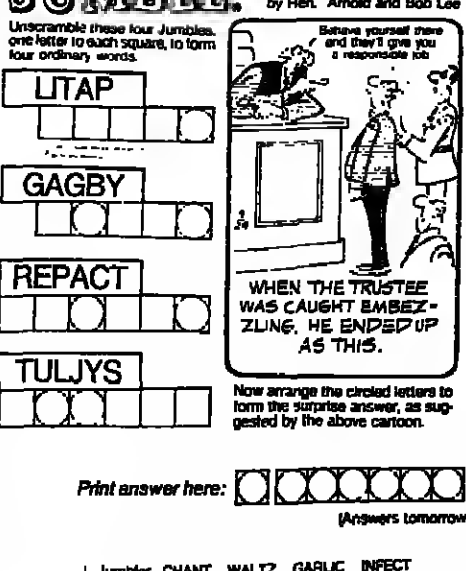
DOONESBURY



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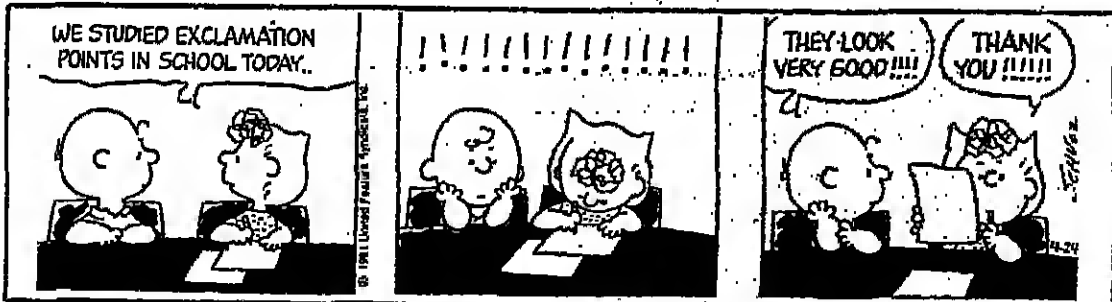
JUMBLE



BLONDIE



PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Gretzky Hit in Head by Puck

Kings and Blues Trail in Series

The Associated Press
Wayne Gretzky was out, and the Los Angeles Kings are down in their National Hockey League play-off series with the Edmonton Oilers. The injury-riddled Kings lost their second straight double-overtime game to the Oilers, by a 4-3 score Monday night in Edmonton. Edmonton's victory, fashioned on Esa Tikkanen's second goal of

25 Stitches, but to Play Wednesday

Complied by Our Staff From Dispatches
EDMONTON, Alberta — Wayne Gretzky, badly cut when he was hit in the head by a puck, is expected to play Wednesday night when the Los Angeles Kings resume their Stanley Division series against the Edmonton Oilers, the Kings said Tuesday.

They said it took 25 stitches to close the gash below Gretzky's left ear caused when he was hit by a high shot from teammate Steve Duchesne late in the first period of Monday night's game.

"He's fine, he's expected to play tomorrow night," said Susan Carpenter, the public relations director for the Kings. "He just had a bad headache last night."

After being hit as he skated through the slot, Gretzky threw off his helmet and put his hand over his ear. As skated off the rink with knees bent and head bowed, blood was streaming down his neck, and he was taken to a first-aid room, where an ear specialist and a dentist were summoned to examine the NHL's all-time playoff leader with 93 goals, 203 assists and 296 points.

The team's doctor, Steve Lombardo, said that Gretzky had also been hit by a stick earlier in the game, which raised a welt behind his left ear.

With camera crews, team officials, reporters and a younger brother, Glen, waiting outside for word on his condition, Gretzky spent most of the second period in the first-aid room adjacent to the Kings' locker room. Curtains were brought out of the locker room to shield the area, but resourceful photographers climbed onto ladders to shoot over them.

Finally, near the end of the second period, Gretzky emerged and made his way slowly down a hall leading to the locker room.



Gretzky was half-carried to a first-aid room after being struck by a teammate's shot in the first period.

Several Teams Find More Than Expected In Lean NFL Draft

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League concluded its 56th draft with rounds 5 through 12 of 12, more than expected, as teams found more players who will be hard-pressed to make their new teams' rosters.

There are, however, exceptions, like Shawn Moore, the University of Virginia quarterback who was taken by Denver in the 11th round. In the 12 rounds, 334 players were selected, with Monday's right-round session lasting nearly seven hours compared with the record-setting five-hour marathon for the first four rounds on Sunday.

The 334th pick was made by the Giants, who selected quarterback Larry Wanket of John Carroll University in Cleveland.

Though the draft was rated lean by several NFL scouts and person-

nel directors, each team found something it was looking for and some found more.

Atlanta, Denver, Tampa Bay, San Diego, Miami, San Francisco, the Giants and the Los Angeles Raiders were clear early winners. Cleveland, Indianapolis and Houston might like to open it and try again.

Colorado running back Mike Pritchard, Atlanta: He gives the Falcons instant speed in a slumbering backfield and was a surprise first-round pick. He matches receiver Andre Rison by giving the Falcons a breakout running threat.

Notre Dame nose tackle Chris Zorich, Chicago: The week before the draft, Zorich was in the Notre Dame weight room nearly every day, sweating over the work and the draft. "I'd love to go to Chicago," he said, "but that's probably asking too much." He is there. And Bears fans will love his enthusiasm and never-quit pursuit.

Notre Dame running back Ricky Watters, San Francisco: Roger Craig is gone to the Los Angeles Raiders and in steps a high-stepping back with speed and big-play ability. An excellent fit, although the 49ers must get Watters to run lower and continue to improve his already apt vision.

Michigan running back Jon Vaughn, New England: Scouts were concerned about the size and maturity of Vaughn, a sophomore who left school early. He is quick and fast but needing tackling is his strength. His future is promising, even in New England.

Central Oklahoma State line-backer Keith Taylor, Denver: Every one knew about New York's Mike Croel, but Taylor is as strong and nearly as fast and gives Denver muscle where it needs it most.

Toledo tight end Jerry Evans, Phoenix: Evans lasted until the eighth round, and he will last long with the Cardinals. A bit of a surprise, but scouts love his working habits.

Virginia quarterback Shawn Moore, Denver: Her apparent to John Elway? He is big and strong and has a rifle arm. Moore has the smarts that will impress the Broncos' coach, Dan Reeves.

Borg Goes Down, but Will Go On

(Continued from page 1)

wanted to be Borg's first opponent, he now would not trade the experience for anything.

"This will stay with me forever," he said.

Arrese won the coin toss and elected to serve with the wind blowing in from behind him off the Mediterranean.

Borg quickly lost the first two points by returning Arrese's serves too long, but then scored a point on a crisp cross-court passing shot. Arrese took the next point on a forehand winner and claimed the first game on Borg's backhand into the net.

Arrese broke Borg's serve in the fourth game, then was the recipient of two double faults and took the game when Borg netted a forehand on the approach. He broke Borg again two games later to go ahead, 5-1, but then Borg broke back—making up a love-30 deficit with a volley and a forehand winner—to keep the set going. Serving at 2-5, Borg survived two set points to reach a deuce, but then gave away the decisive points by slapping the ball too long.

In the second set, Borg went ahead quickly when Arrese double faulted on break point, and moments later he was smiling 2-0 while serving at 40-30. But

after Arrese countered with a timely drop volley, Borg gave away the game on errors, and the score stood at 1-1.

Four more errors by Borg in the sixth game allowed Arrese to break serve at love. But then, in perhaps the strangest move of the match, Arrese promptly double faulted twice at 4-2, allowing Borg to break back at love and stay close.

"I wasn't nervous," Arrese said, recalling that moment. "It's just that sometimes you make mistakes. I knew I was moving well. And in my game it's not important to always win my serves because I know I can break."

Break he did at the next opportunity and, serving at 5-3, Arrese outdied Borg in a see-saw finale to win the match and give himself a marvelous tale for his future grandchildren.

The match lasted an hour and 19 minutes, and it was beginning to sprinkle as the two shook hands.

Even though he is unranked, Borg will have a trouble playing in further tournaments.

A recent change in ATP Tour regulations—most likely made by Borg in mind—exempts from the wild-card limit of four per year any player over 35 who has won at least one Grand Slam event. Borg, who won the French Open

six times and Wimbledon each year from 1976 to 1980, will be 35 on June 6. He said that he had been thinking about a comeback for some time.

"About three years ago I began to watch more and more tennis," he said. "I was never really away from the game. I got more and more interested each year, and nine months ago I started to practice and work out seriously for this year."

Asked why he chose to start with the bigger tournaments, where his chances of surviving the first round are reduced, Borg replied: "I decided to come back for the clay-court season. It doesn't really matter if you start in smaller or bigger tournaments. You still have to play the good players. So I decided to start to play where they are."

He stressed that he would need a few more tournaments to be 100-percent confident.

"But that's normal," he added. "As long as I want to play, I'll continue. I really enjoy it. As long as I play I'll get better."

Pressed on what his goals were, Borg remained vague.

"I'm just one of those people who wants to come back and play tennis again," he said.



Borg, after his setback, said: "As long as I want to play, I'll continue."

Soviets Rout U.S., Canada Goes 4-0 By Beating Fins

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — The Soviet Union whipped Team USA, 12-2, Tuesday night and joined Canada atop the World Hockey Championships standings with a 4-0 win-loss record.

Penalties quickly killed any U.S. hopes against the defending world champions, as the Soviets scored six goals on the power play in the first period.

The defeat left Team USA, which beat the Soviets in an exhibition before last year's Goodwill Games for only its second victory since the "Miracle on Ice" at the 1980 Winter Olympics, with a 1-2-1 win-loss-tied record and sixth in the standings.

Steve Thomas scored two goals as Canada stayed unbeaten with a 5-3 victory over Finland.

Jari Kurri, the No. 2 scorer in NHL playoff history, put the Fins back into the game with a power-play goal that made it 4-3 just 48 seconds into the third period.

But Steve Larmer, Thomas' teammate on the Chicago Blackhawks, clinched Canada's fourth consecutive victory on a power-play at 15:50 when his shot hit goalie Kim Timko's shoulder and bounced into the net.

Sweden, with NHL rookie Johan Garpenlov of the Detroit Red Wings scoring his second goal of the game late in the second period, beat Switzerland 4-3, to move up to tie for third in the standings with a 2-2 record, the same as Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia, which lost its first two games, routed West Germany, 7-1, in Turin.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	7	5	.583	0
Detroit	7	5	.583	0
Toronto	6	6	.500	1 1/2
Minnesota	6	6	.500	1 1/2
Cleveland	5	6	.455	1 1/2
Baltimore	4	7	.364	2 1/2
New York	4	7	.364	2 1/2

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	8	3	.727	0
California	6	5	.545	1 1/2
Seattle	6	5	.545	1 1/2
Texas	5	6	.455	2 1/2
Kansas City	4	7	.364	3 1/2
Minnesota	4	7	.364	3 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	8	5	.615	0
Pittsburgh	8	5	.615	0
St. Louis	7	6	.538	1 1/2
Chicago	7	6	.538	1 1/2
Atlanta	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Philadelphia	4	7	.364	4 1/2

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	7	5	.583	0
San Francisco	6	6	.500	1 1/2
Los Angeles	6	6	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	6	6	.500	1 1/2
Atlanta	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Philadelphia	4	7	.364	4 1/2

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	8	6	.571	0
Detroit	7	7	.500	1 1/2
Toronto	6	8	.429	2 1/2
Minnesota	6	8	.429	2 1/2
Cleveland	5	9	.357	3 1/2
Baltimore	4	10	.286	4 1/2
New York	4	10	.286	4 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	8	5	.615	0
Pittsburgh	8	5	.615	0
St. Louis	7	6	.538	1 1/2
Chicago	7	6	.538	1 1/2
Atlanta	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Philadelphia	4	7	.364	4 1/2

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION FINALS

(Best-of-seven)

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	0
San Francisco	2	2	.500	1 1/2
San Jose	1	3	.250	2 1/2
San Diego	1	3	.250	2 1/2

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	0
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500	1 1/2
Washington	1	3	.250	2 1/2
Calgary	1	3	.250	2 1/2

First Round

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	0
San Francisco	2	2	.500	1 1/2
San Jose	1	3	.250	2 1/2
San Diego	1	3	.250	2 1/2

Second Round

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	0
San Francisco	2	2	.500	1 1/2
San Jose	1	3	.250	2 1/2
San Diego	1	3	.250	2 1/2

Third Round

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	0
San Francisco	2	2	.500	1 1/2
San Jose	1	3	.250	2 1/2
San Diego	1	3	.250	2 1/2

Fourth Round

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	0
San Francisco	2	2	.500	1 1/2
San Jose	1	3	.250	2 1/2
San Diego	1	3	.250	2 1/2

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Waded Jean Boulton,

pitcher, to Los Angeles.

OAKLAND—Optioned Reggie Harris,

pitcher, to Toronto.

RECEIVED FROM TORONTO: Pitcher, Scott

Barrett, to Oakland.

KANSAS CITY—Received Mike MacDougal,

pitcher, from Toronto.

TEXAS—Signed contract of Rick Camp,

outfielder, from Toronto.

CHICAGO—Received Mike MacDougal,

pitcher, from Toronto.

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pitcher, from Toronto.

FOOTBALL

NFL Draft Team-by-Team

Atlanta

Atlanta: 1 (111), James Goad, Jr. (111),

Atlanta: 2 (112), James Goad, Jr. (112),

Atlanta: 3 (113), James Goad, Jr. (113),

Atlanta: 4 (114), James Goad, Jr. (114),

Atlanta: 5 (115), James Goad, Jr. (115),

Atlanta: 6 (116), James Goad, Jr. (116),

Atlanta: 7 (117), James Goad, Jr. (117),

Atlanta: 8 (118), James Goad, Jr. (118),

Atlanta: 9 (119), James Goad, Jr. (119),

Atlanta: 10 (120), James Goad, Jr. (120),

Atlanta: 11 (121), James Goad, Jr. (121),

Atlanta: 12 (122), James Goad, Jr. (122),

Atlanta: 13 (123), James Goad, Jr. (123),

Atlanta: 14 (124), James Goad, Jr. (124),

Atlanta: 15 (125), James Goad, Jr. (125),

Atlanta: 16 (126), James Goad, Jr. (126),

Atlanta: 17 (127), James Goad, Jr. (127),

Atlanta: 18 (128), James Goad, Jr. (128),

Atlanta: 19 (129), James Goad, Jr. (129),

Atlanta: 20 (130), James Goad, Jr. (130),

Atlanta: 21 (131), James Goad, Jr. (131),

Atlanta: 22 (132), James Goad, Jr. (132),

Atlanta: 23 (133), James Goad, Jr. (133),

Atlanta: 24 (134), James Goad, Jr. (134),

Atlanta: 25 (135), James Goad, Jr. (135),

Atlanta: 26 (136), James Goad, Jr. (136),

Atlanta: 27 (137), James Goad, Jr. (137),

Atlanta: 28 (138), James Goad, Jr. (138),

Atlanta: 29 (139), James Goad, Jr. (139),

Atlanta: 30 (140), James Goad, Jr. (140),

Respect, or Else!

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